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DUO
THE TWO-COLOURED PEN WITH AUTOMATIC CHANGING MECHANISM
GLOBUS

THE JERUSALEM POST

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SIX PAGES

OF COURSE
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TEACHERS' DEADLOCK

THE pros and cons of the secondary teachers' case have been discussed so many times that by now they are beyond logical analysis. The problem is no longer whether the teachers are right in what they are asking, but whether their point of view can be incorporated into the accepted tenets of our society.

The social structure of this country is based on compromise. Some regret this, though to most it will seem inevitable, and even desirable, if only as a stepping stone to the ideal condition of humanity. A society which does not accept compromises is liable to produce saints — or Eichmanns. The purpose of a compromise is to substitute a lesser evil for a great one.

Studying the developments of the teachers' crisis of the past year, one is bound to recognize that the secondary teachers have gained many important points. Their greatest victory is, perhaps, that their organization is recognized as parallel to the general Teachers' Union. It was over this issue that the former Minister of Education resigned, and it was over this issue that the Histadrut sought to make a stand. Indeed, Histadrut circles are a good deal worried over the turn this issue may take long after the teachers' strike is settled.

The secondary school teachers have won other material gains in their protracted negotiations. They were promised substantial payments on account of the salary increases they would receive when the new scale is approved. These payments may fall short of the teachers' demands, but they are in fact a substantial increase. The teachers were also promised that everything would be done to complete the inquiry on salaries within a very short time. But the teachers continue to strike, demanding a definite date on which the agreement will be signed. No agreement can be negotiated under pressure of such a limitation.

Teachers are proverbially difficult to deal with. In their daily work, the textbooks are crystal-clear and definite on every subject. Napoleon was crowned in 1804; oxygen and hydrogen unite to form water; this is right and this is wrong; and the teacher saying so is usually enough to settle the issue. The boy who tries to delve more deeply into controversial questions does not usually qualify for a good mark. It seems that the ministers of state, and the trade union leaders also do not qualify for a good mark as long as they do not give the correct answer to the teachers, the answer which is written in the text-book that the teachers have written for themselves.

But the fight which the secondary teachers have been waging is not only for increased tuition fees. They wish, by means of higher salaries to re-establish the position of respect which their profession once occupied, and which, without doubt, is essential for those guiding the education of the leaders of the coming generation.

Their present attitude cannot contribute to this last and important aim. The teaching of uncompromising, blind attachment to a formula is not what this generation should learn. Nor that exploiting a situation, completely ignoring the practical possibilities and the implications of workers' loyalties to each other should be acceptable.

The teachers of Israel had a fine record in the nation's history long before the state was established. One can only hope that the present deadlock and lack of willingness to cooperate for the general good is due to passing and not permanent causes.

DESPITE CUBA ISSUE

K Tells Kennedy He Wants to Be Friends

MOSCOW (AP). — Premier Khrushchev yesterday told President Kennedy that he had full proof that the U.S. was responsible for the Cuban invasion.

But he also pointed out that he wants good relations with the U.S. despite the sharp differences of opinion about Cuba.

In a message handed to the American Chargé d'Affaires Edward Freers, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"The position of the Soviet Government in the international situation remains unchanged. We want to build our relations with the U.S.A. in such a way that the Soviet Union and the United States of America, being the most powerful countries in the world, do not rattle sabres and do not flaunt our military and economic superiority because that would not lead to a bettering of the international situation, but to its sharpening."

The message, which was a reply to Mr. Kennedy's note of April 18, also said: "We have a sincere desire to have an agreement with you and other countries of the world on disarmament and other questions, the solution of which would ensure peaceful co-existence..."

Referring to Mr. Kennedy's statement, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"You say that the U.S. was not planning a military intervention in Cuba, but the many facts which are well known to all the world and to the U.S. Government testify to the opposite.

"It has now been incontrovertibly established that preparations for the intervention and the financing of the arming of the bands of invaders, were organized by the U.S."

Active U.S. Part

He asserted: "The armed forces of the U.S. took an active part in the invasion of Cuba. American bombers supported the operations of the troops which landed on Cuban territory and they took part in the military action against the armed forces of the lawful government of Cuba.

"Those are the facts. They testify about the direct participation of the U.S. in armed aggression against Cuba."

Mr. Khrushchev said the invasion of Cuba is "a crime which has revolted the whole world."

In his letter to Mr. Krushchev, President Kennedy warned that the U.S. would meet any intervention by an outside force in Cuba. The Premier replied: "Our Government seeks no bases on Cuba. Nor do we intend to establish them."

Of Mr. Kennedy's assertion that the U.S. has an obligation to defend the Western Hemisphere from "external aggression," Mr. Khrushchev said: "Mr. President, you are adopting a very dangerous path. Ponder that."

Mr. Kennedy met in Washington with the National Security Council for two hours, presumably on the Cuban situation. Later he flew by helicopter to Camp David where he met with ex-President Eisenhower for a discussion on Cuba. On Friday the President met with former Vice-President Richard Nixon to talk over the situation.

Cuba Warns: 'No Quarter' to Rebels

Havana Radio yesterday threatened no mercy for the 500 or more anti-Castro Cubans captured on the beaches during last week's landings. It warned the U.S. that American marines would share their fate if they tried to invade the island.

Widespread executions have already been reported since the invasion of last Monday.

The broadcast may have been triggered by mysterious rebel radio announcements hinting that a new invasion force is *en route* to Cuba and by reports of the arrival of heavy fleet reinforcements at the U.S. naval base of Guantanamo.

The Havana broadcast rejected U.S. President Kennedy's assertion that the struggle in Cuba was between Cubans. It said the invasion was by "men without nationality... miserable mercenaries," who had been trained by the Yankees in the U.S., Puerto Rico, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

City of Fear

Police were reported to have turned the Cuban capital into a city of fear, hunting down Dr. Castro's political opponents and carting them off to jail *en masse*. A British diplomat reported by telephone that most people in Havana kept to their homes and streets were virtually deserted.

During interrogation over a Havana television programme on Friday night, Jose Miro Torres, captured son of the Cuban anti-Castro leader, Jose Miro Cardona, admitted that the invasion had been "a complete flop."

"We expected to find the militia on our side. But they fought and beat us," he said when interviewed with other captured rebels by a panel of journalists.

He told his questioners that, since their capture, all the anti-Castro prisoners had been treated "magnificently."

U.S. Navy Moves

The U.S. Navy Department yesterday remained non-committal regarding widespread reports of U.S. Navy movements in the Caribbean. One report said a destroyer force was moving from Key West, Florida, towards Guantanamo. The Navy said only that it was operating in the Key West area, which is U.S. anti-submarine headquarters.

In Washington, Administration sources said yesterday that President Kennedy and all his top security advisors concurred in the Cuban invasion plan.

The plan was said to have been begun a year ago by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) during the Eisenhower Administration. The sources said the Kennedy Administration reviewed and decided to go ahead with the idea.

Intelligence Suspected

Mr. Kennedy has ordered a broad review of the intelligence work on the Cuban affair to find out what caused the setback. The President was said however to be looking for a factual review rather than any action against Intelligence Chief Allen W. Dulles or any other top official involved.

The "New York Times" reported yesterday that Major Ernesto Guevara, left-wing Cuban Minister of Industries and one of Dr. Castro's closest advisors, seriously wounded himself in the head by accident after the first wave of landings.

The newspaper quoted a diplomatic source in Havana for the report. Earlier information from other sources, it added, said Major Guevara had tried to commit suicide after a quarrel with Dr. Castro over command of the armed forces at the time of the landings.

At the United Nations, the General Assembly yesterday rejected a U.S.-backed bid to refer the dispute with Cuba to the Organization of American States (O.A.S.), and called on member states to "take such peaceful action as is open to them to remove existing tension."

(UPI, Reuter, AP)

Taylor Back For Army Work Review

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The former U.S. Army Chief of Staff, General Maxwell Taylor, will review the organization and capacity of the U.S. in "para-military planning," the White House announced yesterday.

The review was ordered by President Kennedy amid reports of U.S. concern over the set-back to anti-Castro forces in Cuba and Communist advances in other parts of the world, especially South-East Asia.

Mr. Pierre Salinger, the White House Press Secretary, said the President had asked Gen. Taylor to undertake "a survey and review of the organization and capacity of the U.S. in para-military planning" which would cover "non-conventional and guerrilla activity."

UN Rejects Arab Bid on Refugee Assets in Israel

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The General Assembly on Friday adopted a formal resolution on the Arab refugee question after an Arab demand for specific recognition of the refugees' right to their former property in Israel failed for lack of a two-thirds majority.

The resolution finally adopted by 37 votes to 17 with 38 abstentions noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as directed in previous resolutions had not been carried out and that no substantial progress has been made in reintegrating them either by repatriation or resettlement.

It directed the U.N. conciliation Commission for Palestine to report later this year on its efforts to secure implementation of earlier decisions and directed attention to the "precarious financial position" of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency.

Israel, Jordan Against

Israel and Jordan opposed the resolution. The other Arab countries and Cyprus were among the abstentions. The majority included the Big Four and non-Arab Middle East countries.

The voting followed an angry debate during which Arab delegates assailed the U.S. for leading the objections to the property-rights clause.

In separate voting, the paragraph in which the Assembly would have recognized "the need to safeguard the property rights" of the refugees mustered 44 votes, against 38 negative votes and 12 abstentions—11 short of the necessary two-thirds of those voting. Abstentions do not count.

Here the Soviet Union and all Middle East countries, except Israel voted for.

The Assembly also failed to adopt a paragraph which would have recommended that at the next session beginning in September primary consideration should be given to the future welfare of the refugees, including the means

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Emergency Proclaimed in France After Generals Seize Power in Algiers Putsch

A COSTLY ESCAPADE

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — The putsch carried out in Algiers early yesterday by troops under the command of anti-Gaullist generals and colonels who have sworn to "keep Algeria French" is widely regarded here — in the words of Information Minister Louis Terrenoire — as a "mad escapade." It was quite unexpected because it was launched at a time and in circumstances which foredoom it to failure.

The "mad escapade" nonetheless raises the agonising question of how much damage, moral and material, France will suffer, how much blood and how many tears will flow before law and order are restored. The man in the street is not yet asking himself these things, at least to judge by the apparent light-hearted reaction of the Parisian public who are neither less cheerful nor more excited than yesterday or the day before.

The only noticeable difference is the rush to buy evening papers displaying gigantic headlines. But there was the same rush when the first flight into outer space was announced a few days ago and now there is the same air of impersonal interest over a piece of news whose veracity, though unchallenged, yet strains people's credulity. President de Gaulle himself is reported to have been thoroughly surprised when awakened at two in the morning by a telephone call from Premier Debre giving the news.

Work of Desperadoes

The same Foreign Legion paratroop regiment which was to have grabbed control of Algiers during General de Gaulle's visit to Algeria last December and whose commanding officer got cold feet at the last moment, seized the city in the small hours of yesterday. But whereas four months ago *Algerie Francaise* crusaders, had they struck, might conceivably have won a victory, albeit a bloody one, now their action is that of desperadoes marching to certain defeat, although possibly not without much bloodshed.

In the interval, the people of France, in the January 18 referendum massively endorsed the President's Algerian policy and, during his recent tour of South Western France straight after the press conference at which he redefined this policy, the President was acclaimed by crowds with unprecedented fervour.

Army is Loyal

In face of the nation's resolve to beat down an anti-Gaullist, anti-democratic rebellion, the French Army as a whole can be depended on to observe a loyalist attitude, the more so as the trade unions yesterday issued an unmistakable warning of their intention to form a "popular front" with the Communists if the threat of civil war should grow acute.

On the other hand, the mutinous generals are counting on the refusal of their army colleagues to obey eventual orders to crush this revolt. The Government's immediate concern is to confine the insurrection to the Algiers region, prevent it from spreading to other parts of Algeria and from jumping the Mediterranean to Metropolitan France. If the fire is contained, then it may later be smothered by blockade.

Major French internecine strife could lead to a chaotic situation, rendering illusory the Gaullist concept of an independent Algeria associated with France. The alternative would then be between partition and total French abandonment of Algeria.

Spain Watching 3 Right Leaders

MADRID.—The Spanish Government has confined Gen. Raoul Salan and two other French rightist leaders to Spain and will not permit them to join the Algerian uprising, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

Police guards watching Gen. Salan, Pierre Lagaillarde and Joseph Ortiz were reinforced as soon as the news of the military rebellion in Algeria became known.

Ortiz has been in Spain since the collapse of the Algerian uprising in February, 1960. Salan came to Spain early last November when the French Government refused him permission to return to Algiers. Lagaillarde fled the Paris "Barricades" trial and reached Madrid on December 10.

A spokesman for Ortiz yesterday issued a statement saying that "Europe and the free world were being defended in Algiers... All together we can prevent Mers el Kebir (the naval base near Oran) and Algiers from becoming Soviet bases."

Ortiz told the Brussels newspaper "La Derniere Heure", in a telephone interview from Madrid, that he and his friends were planning to return to Algeria to place themselves at the disposal of Gen. Challe.

(AP, Reuter)

BULLETIN:

Oran Seized

PARIS (AP). — The Government last night acknowledged that the dissident Algiers junta has extended its control to Western Algeria by taking over the city of Oran.

Other Officers Refuse to Join

PARIS. — President de Gaulle proclaimed a state of emergency in Metropolitan France last night after four retired generals seized Algiers in a bloodless coup designed to "save Algeria."

The Cabinet also decided to bring the four Generals — Maurice Challe, Andre Zeller, Edmond Jouhaud and Raoul Salan — and Col. Yves Godard, before military justice. They would face the death penalty on conviction.

Gen. Salan, former Commander-in-Chief in Algeria, is now in Madrid, where he had gone after he retired because he disagreed with Gen. de Gaulle's Algerian policy. (See Col. 7).

Before last night's Cabinet meeting, the President was reported to have decided to cut off pay and supplies to the rebels, whose troops seized the Algerian capital at dawn yesterday.

Algiers was quiet, with troops patrolling the streets. Youngsters wearing tricolour armbands strolled along the pavements or sped by on motor scooters, many of them carrying submachine-guns apparently taken from the police armoury.

Algiers Radio — now calling itself Radio France — last night called on all ex-servicemen to rejoin the army.

The Air Force Commander in Algeria, Gen. Pierre Bigot, was reported to have gone over to the rebels, but the Air Ministry in Paris refused to comment on this.

Other service commanders outside Algiers were reported loyal to the Government and the country was said to be quiet.

Oran 'Effervescence'

M. Louis Terrenoire, Information Minister, said after the Cabinet meeting, however, that there was a "certain effervescence" in Oran.

The Cabinet decreed a legal "state of urgency" which in effect gives Gen. de Gaulle wide police powers and the right to impose censorship if he thinks fit.

M. Terrenoire announced that Gen. de Gaulle was determined "to take every measure to insure that law prevails."

The spokesman said that despite the declaration of a state of emergency there was no immediate question of the President using the wide security powers now granted him. He could, for instance, close all theatres and cinemas in France if he desired.

The Cabinet decree proclaimed the state of urgency for only 12 days.

Gen. Jean Olie, Chief of Staff of National Defence, has been named as the new Commander in Chief in Algiers. He and M. Louis Joxe, Minister for Algerian Affairs, flew yesterday to Algeria.

M. Terrenoire said that the two had already sent several reports to the Government and had visited several places in Algeria.

M. Terrenoire said an alert given to Paris by the Algiers security services came too late, but had had the effect of precipitating the coup which was originally planned for next Monday.

The situation in Algiers seemed little changed since yesterday morning, except in Oran where there was a "certain effervence," he said. said.

In a dramatic televised broadcast, Premier Debre appealed to officers and officials for "discipline and obedience." He referred to the revolt as "an insane situation" and said that in the absence of local authorities, officers and officials should obey M. Joxe and Gen. Olie.

He said the nation had confidence in Gen. de Gaulle and that outside of duty lay only "disorder and anarchy."

Gen. de Gaulle moved to ensure that the insurrection did not spread to France itself. All military leaves were cancelled, the Fleet was ordered to stand by in Toulon. Security forces were reinforced around Government buildings and police throughout the country staged quiet raids looking for right-wing extremists.

Rightists Disappear

Many of the rightists had quietly disappeared during the night. In addition, the rightists made their point in Metropolitan France through two bomb explosions, which luckily injured no one. A plastic bomb was exploded in a telephone booth behind the town hall of Neuilly-sur-Seine outside of Paris and a similar bomb exploded in another suburb of Courbervoie.

In his broadcasts over Radio Algiers, Challe said he was also in contact with Gen. Salan.

Algiers Radio in a communique said the insurgent leaders were determined to bring before a military court everyone directly connected with a policy of "abandon," which for the extremists means any policy of negotiation with the nationalists.

In successive broadcasts Algiers Radio also carried such coded messages as "The palm tree is in the oasis." Such messages were used in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. 'Deplores' New Outbreak

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. yesterday "deplored" the Algerian outbreak and voiced hope that it would not impede efforts toward a peaceful solution of the Algerian question.

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White issued the statement saying: "We deplore this development and hope that it will not retard efforts toward a peaceful solution of the Algerian problem."

Mr. White said little news beyond what appears in press dispatches has reached the U.S. Government in Washington because of the cut-off in contact between the U.S. Consulate-General in Algiers and the U.S. Embassy in Paris.

Abbas Denounces 'Fascist' Rising

TUNIS. — Algerian rebel "Premier" Ferhat Abbas yesterday called upon nationalist Moslems to help break the paratroop insurrection in Algiers.

Anticipating an effort by the insurrectionist generals to enlist Moslem Algerians in their conflict with the French Government, Abbas said in a broadcast to his followers in Algeria: "In the cities and in the countryside, your duty is to help break the enterprises in which the rebellious generals seek to commit you."

Abbas spoke harshly of the insurrectionist generals as "champions of Fascism" who have been fighting the Algerian people "by iron, blood, massacre and torture" for some seven years. He said they were preparing the "genocide of the Algerian people" in an attempt to keep Algeria under the colonial heel.

In Rome, yesterday, Taeb Boulahrouf, who has been in charge of the Algerian rebel "Provisional Government's" arrangements for peace talks with France, said President de Gaulle "would not be himself," if he failed to "get to the bottom" of the Algiers revolt.

He told reporters on arrival in the Italian capital from Tunis that his mission was continuing. He expected to leave for Switzerland last night.

(AP, Reuter)

Arab Army Chiefs Confer in Cairo

The Chiefs of Staff of the nine member-states of the Arab League opened their first conference in Cairo yesterday. According to ANA, the meeting was devoted to planning the agenda. The first two items will be Israel's diversion of Jordan River waters and "Franco-Israel cooperation in atomic matters."

Eichmann Tape Exposes Key Role

A-G Attacks 'Little Cog' Plea

By MACABEE DEAN and SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporters

A flanking but penetrating attack on the "little cog" theory — that Eichmann was an unimportant figure in the Gestapo responsible only for drawing up the timetable of deportation transports — was launched by the prosecution on Friday in the Jerusalem District Court.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, asked Chief Inspector Avner Less, of Bureau 06, to continue playing the recordings of the interrogation which he had made at Camp Iyar. (Mr. Gavriel Bach, Deputy State Attorney and a member of the prosecuting team, was legal adviser to Bureau 06.) Eichmann's answers were much clearer than on the tapes played back the previous day, although he continued to claim that he was only a "technical transport" official.

The main points brought out on Friday were:

- Hungarian Jewry did not try to escape from the death transports;
- The German Foreign Ministry consulted with Eichmann on Jewish matters;
- Eichmann ordered the deportation of 4,000 children from France;
- Eichmann ordered the confiscation of Jewish property and art objects;
- Eichmann admits that he is guilty of "aiding and abetting";
- Eichmann questioned Herschel Grynszpan, who assassinated a German diplomat vom Rath, in Paris, in 1938;
- Himmler feared that the nucleus of a "biologically sound" Jewish people would emerge from those surviving the concentration camps and so ordered those Jews put to death;
- Eichmann noted that Becher, who dealt with the confiscation of Hungarian Jewry's property, "is alive and free in West Berlin" and should be asked about the role he played;
- Eichmann says that anyone who turned against the Third Reich after its downfall is a traitor; he calls Wisliceny, his former assistant who blamed him for planning the extermination of the Jewish people, a "dirty swine" and a "buttocks with ears."
- Eichmann wants to make "peace with his enemies" — the Jews;
- Eichmann would have killed his own father if told to do so because he was a traitor.

Mr. Hausner announced that he expects Mr. Less to complete his evidence on Monday morning when the court convenes. The next witness is expected to be Professor Salo Baron, of Columbia University, who will testify on the fate of European Jewry between 1939 and 1945. It is also expected that Mr. Hausner will submit Eichmann's "personal file," and evaluations of Eichmann by Kaltenbrunner and Hoess.

At the end of Friday's session, Mr. Hausner submitted 76 tapes as evidence. Another tape, No. 77, which deals with the confiscation of the property of Hungarian Jewry, is to be submitted later after the transcript is checked.

When the court convened on Friday morning, Justice Landau, the presiding judge, announced that an official photographer, who had exploited his position to take pictures of the notes the accused had written, would henceforth be banned from the court, and that the illegal photographs would be confiscated.

FRIDAY'S SESSION

The following excerpts from the tape-recorded interrogation of Eichmann were played back in court on Friday morning:

Less: Your department received current news?

Eichmann: Certainly, but these reports did not have to be current, for Department IV B4 had only to release the deportation schedule in advance ... not every single deportation was approved, only the entire operation ... No reports were sent (to IV B4) on isolated incidents, only on the entire operation. This notice of a single deportation was issued, no doubt, because of the remarks about the brother of Leon Blum.

Less: What does it mean "type of persons covered by the directives"? What directives?

Eichmann: In the directives which the Reichsfuhrer issued on the evacuation... in regard to Hungary, for example, he mentioned, 'this man or that man', age groups etc. Also there were different directives for each country — today I don't know. Because the Foreign Ministry had to agree to the directives.

Less: These directives were issued by your department?

Eichmann: Certainly, we had to issue the directives, Mr. Chief Inspector, for we on our part got the directives. We asked for them from the head of the Security Police and the S.D., or from Himmler, and then we had to pass them on. Himmler didn't send directives to Paris or the Hague, but we did.

Less: Good, what were these directives?

Eichmann: My memory is clearest about Hungary, where in view age groups, ability to work (physically), the economic quota.

Less: Excuse me. You say "Work ability?" But wasn't work ability determined by the concentration camp commanders?

Eichmann: Yes, Yes. From Hungary we were only allowed to send those able to work, and this began at that date when the matter ended... the Reichsführer ordered with children or without children, without consideration for age groups... But these directives were not in force for long.

Less: Did the directives say "use firearms if attempts to escape are made?"

Eichmann: No, I don't know, I don't know. Perhaps. Please, with all these transports. Please, I'm speaking from experience, if I must say, not only in regard to Jews, but in regard to many other transports, where certainly, hundreds, even thousands, tried to escape, and even succeeded. Then the guards were very busy, but if the directives said "use firearms if attempts to escape are made," I can't imagine that this was so, I can't imagine that this was so.

In Hungary, in Hungary this was not done; in Hungary, I know this with utmost certainty, because (I did not receive reports) about attempts to escape and the use of arms.

I don't believe this, I don't believe this, I don't believe this. No, I certainly don't believe this. In this case or another, God forbid that I should tell a lie here, it was possible, at one time or another, this phrase was added to the directive, but I can't believe this. I don't see it. Even today, I am convinced that this would have been unnecessary.

L.: Why were you invited to the Wannsee conference (where the decision to imple-

(Continued on Page Four)

ISRAEL'S EXCLUSIVE KNITWEAR
Dorina

'Solidarity' Talks For Gaza in November

CAIRO (AP). — "Al Gomhuriya" reported yesterday that the "Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Conference" will hold its next meeting in November in Gaza.

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mourns the sudden death of
Dr. PERETZ GRADER ז"ל
taken from us in the fulfilment of his duties.

In sorrow for the tragic death of
Dr. PERETZ GRADER ז"ל
whom all members of our staff regarded with great respect and friendship
We extend to his Wife and Family our deepest sympathy
Management and Staff
NAPHTHA ISRAEL PETROL CORPORATION

We are overwhelmed with grief at the untimely death of
Dr. PERETZ GRADER ז"ל
Sincere condolences to the bereaved family
The CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the OIL COMMISSION

With great sorrow we announce the tragic death of
Dr. PERETZ GRADER ז"ל
Head of the Oil Division
and express our condolences to the bereaved family.
MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENT and STAFF of MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT

We mourn the untimely death of
Dr. PERETZ GRADER
Petroleum Commissioner
and Head of the Oil Division of The Geological Survey
and extend our sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family
LAPIDOTH
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Taste in KNITWEAR interpreted in Aled JERSEY SUITS AND DRESSES

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi on Friday received Prof. B. Dinur, who presented him with a copy of his book "The History of Israel—Israel in the Diaspora.

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Mrs. Vera Weizmann received at her residence in Rehovot on Friday the Minister of Agriculture and Mrs. Moshe Dayan; Mr. and Mrs. Dewey R. Stone; Mr. R. Morim; Mr. Patrick Smith, Mr. Joseph Kessel; Dr. Louis Wunsh, National Chairman of the Friends of Magen David Adom in Southern Africa, and Mrs. Wunsh; Dr. Joseph Kott, Chairman of Magen David Adom in Israel, and Mrs. Esther Spira.

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A benefit dinner for WIZO was held at the Guatemalan Embassy in Jerusalem on Friday night under the patronage of the Ambassador, Miss Francisca Fernandez Hall. The dinner was followed by a display of Guatemalan costumes, Israel fashions and a folk song recital.

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Mr. D. Horowitz, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, on Friday received Mr. J. Blaustein, a former President of the American-Jewish Committee.

•

Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K. and Mrs. Sharett gave a tea at their home in Jerusalem yesterday for U.J.A. leaders Mr. and Mrs. Walter Heller and Mr. Sanford Treguboff of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Saul Seder, Worcester, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. David Kane, Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Ketover, New Haven, and Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Levinson, Pittsburgh.

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Mrs. Clara Leff, President of Pioneer Women of the United States and Canada, has arrived in Israel to attend the meetings of the Zionist General Council.

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A St. Louis delegation now touring Israel was received at the Jewish Agency on Friday by Dr. Israel Goldstein, of the Agency Executive.

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Dr. Sven Roland Kjellberg, Professor of Radiology University of Gothenburg, Sweden, as guest of the Tel-Hashomer Hospital for the Inauguration Ceremony of the Institute of Cardio-Angio-Radiology.

•

Dr. Howard P. Backus, American Consul in Haifa, will speak in the Cultural Centre tomorrow at 6.30 p.m. at the closing of a two-week display of the USOM exhibit "A Decade of U.S. Economic Assistance to Israel." A Hebrew-language version of the film "The Inauguration of President Kennedy" will be shown.

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Prof. Julio Plaut, of the University of Chile, Santiago, will lecture (in Spanish) on "The Auditive Method in Teaching Foreign Languages" under the auspices of the Hebrew University, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, in Lauterman Building, the University campus, Jerusalem.

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Dr. Leo G. Rigler, of Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, will lecture on "Roentgen Studies of Bronchial Obstruction" and "Physiological Interpretation of Roentgenograms of the Chest," this afternoon at 6 o'clock, Lecture Hall "B," Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem.

•

An exhibition of paintings and sculptures by members of the Free Israeli Artists Association will be opened at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow (Monday), April 24, at the Foyer Culturel of the French Embassy, 70 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel Aviv. The show includes works by Aloni, Bindish, Goldstein, Frank, Hertsog, Kalman, Kleinmann, D. Levin, W. Levin, Weiss, Wilhelm and Wissenfeld.

•

Young Wizo will be host to a dinner and ball at the Sharon Hotel in Herzliya tonight (Sunday), the proceeds to go to the Jerusalem Wizo Girls Home.

Audio-Visual English Instruction Planned

An audio-visual method of teaching the English language, devised by Prof. I.A.R. Richards, of Harvard University, will be tried out in 12 sixth grade classes at six schools throughout the country in the 1961-1962 school year, the Ministry of Education has announced.

Under the method, language lessons are given with films and film strips accompanied by tape recordings or long-playing records. Equipment will be supplied by Harvard's Language Research Society.

The experiment will be supervised by a committee of English teachers headed by Dr. Yitzhak Bamberger, Inspector of English in Primary Schools.

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CARMEN: 23/4; 29/4
with CONCHITA GASTON
BARBER OF SEVILLE: 25/4
MADAME BUTTERFLY
with FRIEDL TELLER: 26/4
LA PERICHOLE: 1/5

UK, USSR Settle Laos Truce Terms

LONDON (AP). — Britain and Russia have settled all the political terms of an agreement for a truce in Laos by next week, British officials reported last night.

Barring last-minute snags, the London and Moscow governments tomorrow or Tuesday will jointly appeal to the warring Laotian forces to lay down their arms within a 24 or 48-hour period.

This cease-fire call, according to informants, will be the first step toward a final peace settlement that is intended to unify, neutralize and guarantee the independence of the kingdom.

The Soviet Union's acceptance of a slightly revised timetable for the peace-making programme is the only thing holding up full and final agreement, officials said. Ambassador Sir Frank Roberts is expecting to receive the Soviet go-ahead from Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko or one of his deputies in Moscow tomorrow. This would be the signal for the issuance of the cease fire call.

In the prolonged Anglo-Soviet exchanges the Russians have accepted a key demand submitted by the British with American endorsement. It is that the 14-nation peace conference can begin only after the cease fire is verified as effective by an international commission made up of India, Canada and Poland.

Tito Concludes Tour of Africa

BELGRADE (Reuter). — President Tito of Yugoslavia and Abdul Nasser of the UAR yesterday called for consultations on world problems among non-committed countries.

In a joint declaration published in Alexandria at the end of a six-day visit to the UAR by President Tito, the two heads of state expressed "Deep anxiety at the unfavourable development of international relations and their dangerous deterioration provoked by recent events."

The Yugoslav leader's stay in the UAR was his last visit of a two-month tour of West and North Africa.

Brokers Close Beirut Bourse

The Beirut Bourse, largest in the Arab world, has been paralyzed for the past few days because of a strike by stock-brokers. The brokers are protesting against a Cabinet recommendation that the Bourse's activities be conducted through a small number of banks instead of the present 80 brokers.

The latter say that 85 per cent of the capital of these banks is foreign, and that they would run the Bourse in the private interest of a handful of financiers.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **New Israel Films:** — Daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Five o'clock tea:** — Holyland Hotel Dancing every Saturday night. Transport: Hotel bus opp. Taxi Israel. Tel. 24498/99/90.

• **Tours:** — Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Yad Vashem, Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron — visits to the Memorial Tent (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning And Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 6. Fridays and holiday eves 8 to 1.

Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

• **Exhibitions:** — Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: New excavation at Asor. Exhibit of the month: Two new Greek Hellenistic inscriptions from Acre and Hefziba. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition, 9-1, 3-5.

Spring Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

"Israel Today" permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma, 10-1, 4-6.

Drawings and Sculpture by Kosso Eloul, Daily 9-1, 4-7. Rina Gallery, 12 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 23523.

Bezalel National Museum, Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Chana Orloff retrospective exhibition. Ink paintings by Colette Brunschwig (France). Seder Table Paintings by Lea Nikel (Israel-Paris); 9-1, 3.30-6. Bezalel Art Library. Voices in The Spring, (coloured reproductions). New Acquisitions, 9-1, 3.30-6.

• **Religious Services:** — Y.M.C.A. — Christian Fellowship Easter Vespers, 4.30 p.m. in lounge, following music from Tower.

• **Zoo:** — Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

• **Theatre:** — Habimah: "The Miracle Maker" (for the Army), 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Dine and Dance:** — Zidon Restaurant, 12 Rehov Hacarmel, Tel Aviv, fish specialities. Parking space.

Delphin Bar 16 Shalom Aleichem; exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. French star, Silvia Claire, daily. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 51349. New International Show.

"Calif" Restaurant—Bar, Jaffa, Tel. 71091. Trio de Santa Cruz, Beny Berman and his guitar. Casba, Bar-Restaurant, 22 Rehov Yirmiyahu. International Cuisine. Lunch IL5. Aperitif, Dinner, Dance, Tel. 42617. Open nightly including Fridays. Foreign currency accepted.

Quicki Bar, European-Oriental restaurant, open all night, 25 Ben Yehuda.

Cocktail Bar, Night Club, show and dancing, 73 Hayarkon.

• **Tourist Service:** — Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

Z.O.A. House, 9 a.m. — 7 p.m. daily.

• **Tours:** — Moetzet Hapoalot, Pioneer Women. Free tour from Sunday through Wednesday, 9 a.m., from the Va'ad Hapoel Bldg., 93 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel Aviv, Tel. 21211.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m. — 6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions:** — Z.O.A. House, Spring 1961 Exhibition (10 a.m.-10 p.m.)

Ancient glass and Wedgewood Pottery, Museum Ha'aretz, 10-1. Rubinstein Pavilion: Exhibition by Shalom Saba. Also permanent exhibition of Israeli Artists, 10-1, 4-7.

Dizengoff House, Paintings by Alexander Bogan; General Museum Collection, 10-1, 4-7.

Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** — Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. New Exhibition: Nagasaki-e, from the De Roos collection, 10-1, 4-7.

Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff: 1. Hungarian Folk Art. 2. Iconography of the prophet Elijah. 3. Jewish handicraft from Yemen, Bukhara and Tunis, 10-1, 6-8.30; Closed Mondays.

Annual General Exhibition of Artists and Sculptors Association, Haifa and Northern District, Artists' House, 24 Shderot U.N., 10-1, 3-7.

Plastics Exhibition — Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1, 4-7.

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AFULA

• **Theatre:** — Habimah: "The Long and the Short and the Tall," 8.30 p.m.

NATANYA

• **Theatre:** — Ohel: "The Witch," (for schoolchildren), 4 p.m.

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DREAMS OF A BAR MITZVAH PRESENT

Algiers Putsch

(Continued from Page One)

1958 to pass instructions to followers in Metropolitan France.

The military extremists behind the coup appeared determined to bring a final dramatic showdown between President de Gaulle and those French soldiers in Algeria who view his Algerian policy as a surrender.

Leader of the military junta which stealthily grabbed Government buildings in the Algerian capital, was retired Air Force Gen. Maurice Challe, once the Commander in Chief in Algeria, and head of NATO's Central European Forces.

Challe was backed by at least three elite regiments spearheaded by the First Parachute Regiment of the Foreign Legion. In pre-dawn darkness his men seized Algiers Radio, public buildings and military headquarters and put under house arrest M. Jean Morin, the civilian administrator of Algeria, and Gen. Fernand Gambiez, the military Commander in Chief.

With military precision, messages were flashed to all senior troop commanders in Algeria asking them to join the insurrection. In Oran and Constantine, the other two military nerve centres of Algeria, the commanders flatly refused.

President de Gaulle countered swiftly. Although he called a Cabinet meeting for a full dress review of the situation, he went ahead on his own to challenge the Algiers insurrectionists. He sent Gen. Olie and M. Joxe to replace the imprisoned Morin and Gambiez and dispatched a message by radio to soldiers and civilians in Algeria telling them to obey orders of the legal government. All sea and air communications with Algiers were cut off. (Reuter, AP)

Quarter of Algerian Jews Said Coming Here

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — A "Paris Presse" despatch from Algiers reports that a quarter of the 130,000 Jewish population of Algeria are firmly decided to go to Israel. Their reasoning is that "we have nothing to expect from an FLN government tied to the Arab League and therefore anti-Jewish."

Another quarter of the Jewish population is contemplating moving to France while the remaining half intends staying on in Algeria, where they have all their possessions.

Curfew to Safeguard Whites in Congo Town

LEOPOLDVILLE (AP). — U.N. and Congolese troops clammed a dusk to dawn curfew on Kindu last night in a bid to check a fresh wave of anti-White agitation in the town.

The situation is tense and threatens to erupt, reported a U.N. spokesman.

Baluba agitators infiltrating into Kivu Province from neighbouring north Katanga were blamed for the new fear of trouble.

Threats of violence had been made against a group of Belgian nuns in Kindu but a U.N. guard had been put over them and they had not been harmed.

Kivu Province, scene of much anti-White savagery after the death of Patrice Lumumba, is nominally loyal to the Stanleyville regime.

Jupiter Rockets Ready On Italian Bases

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuter). — American Jupiter missiles are already on launching pads in Italy, it was officially confirmed here yesterday.

The confirmation was contained in an announcement of the successful firing of one of the 60-foot rockets by Italian Air Force personnel here yesterday.

JORDAN PROTESTS STAR OVER SCOPUS

AMMAN (Reuter). — Jordan has lodged a complaint with the Truce Supervision Organization declaring that Israel violated the Mount Scopus agreement by placing an Israel flag and lighted star over the Hadassah Hospital Demilitarized Zone during Independence Day celebrations.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Reznik, 15 Gaza Rd., 33662.

BAT YAM: Atzmaut, 75 Balfour. HERZLIYA: Dr. Zablovsky. HOLON: Briut, 104 Sokolov. NATANYA: Hamagen. PETAH TIKVA: Asuta, 21 Baron Hirsh, 911710. RAMAT YITZHAK: Hatichon, 86 Uziel, 71949. REHOVOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 95-1228.

HAIFA: Rashi, 36 Bar-Giora, 68266.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 32973. Dr. Zarad, 89 Jaffa, 24003. Dr. Sharhal, Beit Kadima, Rehov Bar Ilan, 33520. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 25746. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 72 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 50 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51274. Dr. Hareven, 6 Epstein, 43281.

HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2466.

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Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

of safeguarding their property rights.

Voting on this paragraph was 44 in favour with 35 against and 15 abstentions, which was not a two-thirds majority.

In Amman, yesterday, Foreign Minister Moussa Nasser discussed with the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. William Macomber, the American attitude to the refugee property issue.

Jesse Zel Lurie cables from the United Nations that the vote on Arab refugees reinforced the growing opinion that an Assembly in which States with no more population than Tel Aviv have an equal vote with the great powers is incapable of legislating.

By intensive lobbying, the U.S. and Israel succeeded in mobilizing more than a one-third vote to defeat the Arab proposal on refugee property.

One note of realism was injected by Israel delegate Yitzhak Rafael when Ahmed Shukeiry, for Saudi Arabia, again compared Israel's action to Eichmann's crimes. Mr. Rafael cried out from his seat: "Collaborators of Eichmann had better keep quiet."

Incidentally, Algeria and Cuba completely overshadowed the Eichmann story in yesterday's press.

Cabinet to Discuss Beer Affair Today

Jerusalem Post Staff

The Cabinet, in accordance with its decision of last week, will today discuss the practice governing the employment of persons who have to deal with security matters.

On Friday, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the head of the Security Services participated in a special session of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in Jerusalem, at which the arrest on suspicion of espionage of Dr. Yisrael Beer was discussed. The committee will conclude its discussion after the Government presents it with its conclusions on the subject.

Beer, who was arrested three weeks ago, is continuing to cooperate with his investigators, it is learned in Tel Aviv. Beer is understood to have told his interrogators that he merely exchanged views with the agent of the foreign power with whom he had contact.

The Cabinet is also expected to discuss latest developments in the two-month-old strike of high school teachers.

Friday Night Show Stopped by Demonstrators

TEL AVIV. — Some 1,500 orthodox demonstrators prevented the performance of Peter Frye's "Israel Plays" at Mograbi Hall on Friday night.

The demonstrators, mobilized by handbills distributed in synagogues on Friday evening by the Tel Aviv Religious Council, massed before the hall at 7.30 p.m. They prevented several persons from entering the hall and kept the cashier from selling tickets at the Noga cafe opposite the theatre.

One of the demonstrators grabbed the cashier's bag, containing 300 tickets and some IL20, and threw it into the crowd.

Police detained one demonstrator, but he was released on the spot when Deputy Mayor I.M. Abramovitch (Agudat Yisrael), one of the organizers of the demonstration, put up bail for him. Otherwise, police did not intervene in the fist fights.

Mr. Frye told *The Jerusalem Post* that he would give a special performance for last Friday night's ticket holders on next Friday night. He said he would ask for police protection in advance.

Mr. Frye said last night "that we may put on stripteasers and belly dancers and serve cognac in order to hold performances, as in Tel Aviv night clubs, if we have to."

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Cinemas

JERUSALEM

3.30, 6.45, 8.45

CHEN: Ice Palace (3.30, 6.45, 9)
EDEN: Ben-Hur (3.30, 8)
EDISON: La Francaise et L'Amour (3.30, 6.45, 9.)
HABIRAH: Austerlitz
JERUSALEM: Wild is the Wind
OR GIL: Macombo Love
ORION: Never on Sunday (also at 10.30 a.m.)
ORNA: Sons and Lovers
RON: Le Capitain
SEMADAR: Es Geschah am Hellichten Tag (7, 9)
STUDIO: Look Back in Anger
TEL OR: Delit de Fuit
ZION HALL: The Savage Innocents.

TEL AVIV

(3.30, 7.15, 9.15)

ALLENBY: The Ten Commandments (4, 8)
ARMON DAVID: World by Night (7.15, 9.30)
BEN YEHUDA: Le Saint Mene
CHEN: Johnny Nobody (3.30, 7.15, 9.30).
EDEN: Street of Love (3.30, 6.30, 9)
ESTHER: Butterfield 8
GAT: Cresus
HOD: Tommy the Toreador
MAXIM: The Subterraneans
MIGDALOR: The Great Impostor
MOGRABI: Salos (3.30, 7.15, 9.30)
OPHIR: Belle Ma Povere
ORION: The World by Night
PARIS: Moulin Rouge
PEER: The Ten Commandments (4, 8)
SHDEROTH: Let's Make Love
TAMAR: The League of Gentlemen (10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.15)
TCHELET: Polyanna (3.30, 7.15, 9.30).
TEL AVIV: The Millionairess
YARON: Peeping Tom (3.30, 7.15, 9.30).
ZAFON: Can-Can (7, 9.30)
ZAMIR: Ca Commence Par un Péche
RAMAT GAN: Operation Amsterdam.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: The Wackiest Ship in the Army
ARMON: The Ninth Circle
ATZMON: Ben-Hur (3.30, 7.30)
EN DOR: Days of Glory (6.45, 9)
GAL OR: Le Proces de Nuremberg
MAY: Psycho
MIRON: Please Don't Eat the Daisies
MORIAH: Bells are Ringing
ORAH: La Verité
ORION: The Big Operator
ORLY: Ice Cold in Alex (6.45, 9)
PEER: Ice Palace
TAMAR: South Pacific (3.30, 6.30, 9)

LYDDA FLIGHTS

SUNDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 66 from Nicosia — 0805. Air France 182 from Paris — 1500. B.O.A.C. 310 from London and Geneva — 1740. El Al 312 from Istanbul — 1915. Olympic 603 from Athens — 2010. El Al 402 from Rome — 2030. Air France 132 from Paris and Rome — 2110. El Al 412 from Vienna — 2110. Swissair 332 from Zurich and Athens — 2145. Sabena 575 from Brussels and Vienna — 2225. El Al 210 from New York, Paris and Athens — 2300. El Al 422 from London and Zurich — 2400.

DEPARTURES: El Al 421 to Zurich and London — 0650. El Al 411 to Rome and Vienna — 0800. T.W.A. 806 to Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Boston and New York — 0830. El Al 221 to Paris and New York — 0900. Alitalia 453 to Athens and Rome — 0910. B.E.A. 263 to Athens, Rome and London—1030. Olympic 608 to Athens — 1030. El Al 401 to Rome — 1100. El Al 311 to Istanbul — 1200. Air France 182 to Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong and Tokyo — 1600. B.O.A.C. 310 to Teheran — 1825. El Al 701 to Teheran — 2245. El Al 101 to Athens, Leopoldville and Jo'burg — 2400.

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ORCHESTRA

SCHEDULE OF CONCERTS FOR WEEK APRIL 23-30

TEL AVIV

Mann Auditorium at 8.30 p.m.

Subscription Concert No. 10

Conductor: STANISLAW SKROWACZEWSKI
Soloist: HENRYK SZERYNG (Violin)
TONIGHT, 23.4 — Series 2 — workers
Mon. 24.4 — Series 3
Sun. 30.4 — Series 4

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 10
MONDAY, MAY 1

POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 7
Conductor: STANISLAW SKROWACZEWSKI
Soloist: HENRYK SZERYNG (Violin)
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26

JERUSALEM

Binyanei Ha'ooma at 8.30 p.m.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 8
Conductor: STANISLAW SKROWACZEWSKI
Soloist: HENRYK SZERYNG (Violin)
THURSDAY, APRIL 27

Lutoslawski: Concerto for Orchestra (First Israel Performance); Tchaikowsky: Violin Concerto (Replacing Saint Saens Concerto originally announced); Brahms: Symphony No. 3.

YOUTH CONCERT No. 4
Conductor: GARY BERTINI
Soloist: HENRYK SZERYNG (Violin)
TUESDAY, APRIL 25

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

Forecast: Fair.

Weather Synopsis: Weak ridge over this region.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	26	13—24	12—21
Tiberias	29	14—30	13—29
Nazareth	29	13—22	12—21
Haifa Port	65	13—22	13—21
Tel Aviv Kirya	70	12—22	11—21
Tel Aviv Port	16	10—25	12—20
Lydda Airport	44	8—24	8—22
Jerusalem	26	14—22	11—20
Beersheba	37	9—26	8—26
Eilat	16	17—34	16—32

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Michael Tsour, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, after attending a conference of the International Economic Cooperation Organisation in Madrid (by El Al).

Dr. Sven Roland Kjellberg, Professor of Radiology, University of Gothenberg, Sweden, as guest of the Tel Hashomer Hospital for the Inauguration Ceremony of the Institute of Cardio-Angio-Radiology.

Mr. V.D. Krentos, Head of the Fertilizers and Soil Chemistry Section of the Cyprus Ministry of Agriculture, with his wife, as guests of the Fertilizers Development Council of Israel.

Mr. Rachmil Bryks, of New York, author of "A Cat in the Ghetto," for a two-month private visit.

Messrs. and Mmes. Milton Miller, Baltimore; Alfred Rosenberg, New York; Albert Grosser, Philadelphia ;and Mr. Marco Mitrani, Bloomsburg, Pa. — all guests of the U.J.A.

DEPARTURES

Aluf Yohai Bin-Nun, Commander of the Navy, for an unofficial visit to the U.S. and several European countries (by El Al).

Mr. Aviezer Chelouche, Minister-Delegate to Yugoslavia, to take up his new post (by El Al).

The Bishop of Leicester, at the head of a group of 36 visitors from England, after a week's tour.

Mr. Aharon Wiener, Director of Tahal, for Nigeria, in connection with a water planning contract (by El Al).

Dr. Zvi Dinstein, head of the Investment Centre, for several European countries on investment matters (by El Al).

THE FOUNDATION stone of an old age home to accommodate 75 persons, to be erected by the Central European Immigrants' Association, was laid in Jerusalem's Bak'a quarter on Tuesday. The Association has two such homes in Tel Aviv and Haifa. The land was acquired with funds from private donors in Switzerland.

New Military Attache To U.K. Appointed

Aluf-Mishne Dan Hiram has been appointed Military Attaché to Britain and the Scandinavian Countries. Sgan-Aluf Yisrael Amitai has been appointed Chief Artillery Officer, replacing S/A Hiram, the Army Spokesman announced.

A/M Hiram replaces A/M Benyamin Gibli, who has left the Army.

A/M Hiram was born in Prague in 1924. He served in the Jewish Brigade and, in the War of Independence as an artillery officer in the North.

S/A Ben-Amitai was born in Petah Tikva. In the War of Independence he commanded a heavy mortar unit. In March of last year he was appointed Deputy O.C. Artillery.

Congo Fund Saved at 12th Hour As UN Assembly Session Closes

UNITED NATIONS. — The General Assembly yesterday wound up its marathon 15th session after staving off financial disaster by approving an $100m. Congo operation fund.

The Assembly finally agreed on the measure after hours of wrangling and corridor haggling that followed failure to get the required two-thirds majority for a similar proposal. The final vote was 54 to 15 with 23 abstentions.

Latin American nations who had opposed the move finally yielded when it was decided to increase from 75 to 80 per cent the relief to be given poorer members in their contributions.

The wrangle over Congo finances reflected the stormy tone of the session which was highlighted by the Soviet Union's all-out attacks on Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold and the entire U.N. Congo operation.

The session opened on a dramatic note with an all-star cast headed by the Soviet Premier Khrushchev. It came to a turbulent end with the U.S. and the Communist bloc swapping bitter charges over Cuba.

Cuban Peace Plea

In one of its final acts, the Assembly adopted a resolution calling on all countries to take whatever peaceful steps they can to remove existing tensions between the U.S. and Cuba. The proposal was adopted 59 to 13 after the Assembly overruled a decision of its Main Political Committee and outvoted a provision assigning the role of peacemaker to Latin American nations. The U.S. had backed the defeated proposal.

A major action of the session was the admission of 16 new African nations.

Among other decisions on its last day, the Assembly:

unanimously approved December 28 as the date of Independence for Tanganyika, with the ending of the U.N. Trusteeship;

criticized Belgium for allowing local government bodies to be set up in Ruanda and Urundi without proper elections;

deferred until its next session a decision on Arab charges of British "aggression" against Oman;

also deferred discussion of four items on disarmament because the U.S. and Soviet delegates announced that talks on the matter would be held during the summer.

The session was unable to get round to the items on the repression of populations in Hungary and Tibet. (AP, Reuter)

Stikker Takes Over As NATO Sec'y-General

PARIS (Reuter). — Dr. Dirk U. Stikker, the former Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, on Friday became the new Secretary-General of the 15-nation NATO alliance. He had been elected unanimously at a special meeting of the Permanent Council.

He succeeds Belgium's Paul-Henri Spaak.

Dr. Stikker, 64, told reporters after his election he was "not pessimistic" about NATO becoming the fourth nuclear power.

In reply to questions, NATO's third Secretary-General said: "Discussions have already started on this question. I am not pessimistic that a system will be worked out acceptable to all."

March Past Planned In Paris for Nazis' Victims

PARIS. — Former French President Vincent Auriol is among 100 eminent sponsors — including the leaders of various political parties, scholars, writers, artists, churchmen and lawyers — of an appeal to Parisians to march silently past the Memorial to the Unknown Jewish Martyr on Sunday in memory of Eichmann's victims.

The appeal was issued in leaflet form and widely distributed by the Movement Against Racialism and Anti-Semitism and For Peace (M.R.A.P.). It concludes with a call for proper appreciation of the lesson of Nazi brutality as it will be delineated in the Eichmann trial.

Menderes, Bayar Get Death

YASSIADA, Turkey (UPI). — Former Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes and former President Celal Bayar were on Thursday sentenced to death for violation of the Turkish Constitution. No date was set for their execution.

Menderes, Bayar and three other members of their former government were sentenced to death by the Yassiada High Court on charges they violated the Constitution by using force to prevent opposition leader Ismet Inonu from travelling to Kayseri, Turkey.

Also convicted were former Kayseri Governor Ahmet Kinik; retired Army Gen. Kemal Cakin and former Secret Service Director Aziz Ronadbar. Eight others accused of the same charge were acquitted.

The death sentences were the first passed by the court since it began hearing charges against members of the Menderes Government in October.

The prosecution charged Inonu was on his way by train to pay a private visit to Kayseri when Menderes ordered his train be stopped.

'Two Enemies' Live Parts

BEERSHEBA. — David Niven seems to be taking his starring role in the Italian film "Two Enemies" seriously.

The two actors, Niven and his cinema "enemy," Alberto Sordi, were yesterday invited to a reception given in their honour by Sheikh Abu-Muamr. However when they came to fetch David Niven from his hotel, he refused to join the party, saying he was not prepared to share the honours with his rival.

The reception was held in the Sheikh's large guest tent. The 100 guests were fed techina, humus and shasnlik instead of the traditional fare of lamb and rice.

They included the director of the film, Dino de Laurentiis, Sgan-Aluf Pinhas Amir and a number of American, British and Italian journalists covering the Eichmann trial. The Italian journalists, after hearing the news about Algeria, decided to leave Israel for Tunis.

Fine Weather Brings Many to Beaches

TEL AVIV. — Tens of thousands of bathers yesterday morning piled on to the beaches here as hot summer weather graced the city.

No life-guards were on duty, however.

A notable innovation along the waterfront this year is the increase in number of persons riding motorboats, some of them hauling water skiers.

The Lydda weatherman last night forecast continued fine weather.

Israelis Complained to UN Of Russian Ban on Emigration

TEL AVIV. — The U.N.'s Commission on Human Rights annually receives thousands of complaints against the Soviet Union from Israel citizens because of the Soviet refusal to allow their relatives to emigrate to Israel.

This was revealed Friday by Justice Haim Cohn, who served as a member of the Commission when he was Attorney-General, in a talk before the weekly meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Club here.

"As the former Attorney-General," said Justice Cohn, "I can state that these complaints were in no way solicited by the Israel Government."

Mr. Cohn said the Commission received some 6,000 complaints annually from all parts of the world. In 1958, complaints from Israel citizens against the Soviet Union constituted about 30 per cent of all the complaints received. Justice Cohn said that many complaints are also sent to the Commission from Arab countries, alleging infringements against human rights in Israel.

The speaker noted that the Commission was of a purely research nature and until now has not dealt with the complaints in the practical sphere. This situation resulted from the fear of the large powers that the Commission might turn into an international court which would judge and punish such infringements, he said.

N.Y. 'Times' Writes Of 'Two Parades'

NEW YORK (INA). — In an editorial entitled "Two Parades," the "New York Times" on Friday stated that while the tanks and big guns were passing by on Independence Day in Jerusalem, the massed crowds were also thinking of another parade, not of visible human beings, not of weapons, but of the millions of the dead whose story is now being poignantly revealed as part of the testimony in the trial of Adolf Eichmann.

"If such a parade were to have passed through the streets of Jerusalem, many days would have been required for its participants—the old people, the children, the young men and women who should have been looking forward to a normal life in a peaceful society — to march by.

"What happens to Adolf Eichmann is of purely symbolic importance.. What is required of us now is to see to it that what happened in Hitler's and Eichmann's camps does not ever happen again in any country.

"The Centurion and Sherman tanks rolling up out of the Valley of the Cross through a part of the streets of Jerusalem will soon be forgotten. This other parade brought up out of Dante's 'Inferno' ought to be remembered by every generation to the end of human time," the editorial concluded.

Concessions Won't Bring Mideast Peace — Argov

TEL AVIV. — The Arab governments will not be satisfied with indemnification for the refugees, nor with the opening of the ports of Haifa and Eilat for their use. Rather, they will demand, as a minimum condition for peace, the halting of immigration to Israel.

This was stated by the Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Mr. Meir Argov, at a Mapai meeting held in the Armon David cinema on Saturday morning.

Mr. Argov went on to say that those people who propose that Israel show a readiness to make concessions to the Arabs as a way to secure peace are merely deluding themselves. The Arab leaders will sincerely desire peace only when they are made to realize that war with Israel is dangerous.

With respect to Israel's foreign policy, Mr. Argov stated that the balance is in our favour despite such apparent reverses as the Bandung, Cairo and Casablanca conferences. We maintain diplomatic relations with 70 states, 24 of which are in Asia or Africa, with millions of Moslem citizens. (Itim)

Kennedy Asks Congress to End Tax Deduction on 'High Living'

WASHINGTON (UPI). — President Kennedy asked Congress Thursday to crack down on taxpayers who charge champagne lunches, vacation cruises and other high living to their deductive expense accounts, as part of a drive to toughen the nation's moral fibre.

He also proposed setting up a tax withholding system on dividend and interest payments to millions of stockholders, bank account savers and mutual fund investors. He asked Congress to repeal special tax benefits on dividend income.

Mr. Kennedy made the recommendations in a long-awaited seven-point tax reform message to the Senate and House. The proposals would not affect income taxes paid by persons whose income is entirely from wages or salary.

The President asked that businessmen be given a chance to save $1,700m. in taxes as a reward for investing in new plants and equipment. He said this would create 500,000 new jobs. The Government would regain this money through his dividend, interest, expense account and other proposals.

Tax Writers Pessimistic

Congressional tax writers promptly said there was no chance the lawmakers would approve everything Kennedy requested. The best chance was given to his proposal to withhold taxes on dividends and interest.

Kennedy's other major proposals were:

- Cancel the scheduled July 1 reduction or expiration of excise taxes on whisky, beer, wine, cigarettes, new cars, auto parts and accessories, train, plane and long-distance bus tickets, and telephone calls;
- Impose a two-cent-a-gallon tax on jet fuel;
- Repeal tax exemption on income of U.S. citizens living in Canada, Western Europe and Japan and gradually repeal tax deferral privileges on corporate income earned and left in these areas.

The Chief Tax Executive also said he was ordering the Treasury to make a sweeping review of the nation's tax laws with an eye to sending Congress a major tax reform programme next year.

Charging that widespread abuses have developed through the use of expense accounts, Kennedy said, "expense account living has become a byword in the American scene. The slogan 'it's deductible,' should pass from our scene."

The Administration would like Congress to set a daily limit on out-of-town expenses (about $25, not counting transportation).

The Senate on Thursday passed President Kennedy's bill raising the $1 an-hour minimum wage to $1.25 by 1963 and bringing 4,086,000 additional workers under the act.

The roll call vote passing the bill was 65-28.

X-15 Rocket Plane Flies 3,140 m.p.h.

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (Reuter). — An X-15 rocket plane on Friday smashed all records for controlled flight by flying at 3,140 m.p.h. (5,024 k.p.h.).

Air Force Major Bob White broke his own record of 2,905 m.p.h. set on March 7.

Officials of the National Aeronautical and Space Administration made a point of announcing that Major White's record was for controlled flight. The fastest man in the world is Major Yuri Gagarin, who orbited the earth in a space craft at 17,000 m.p.h.

PONY. — A South East Asia Treaty Organization task force of 60 British and U.S. warships carrying 6,000 troops left Manila Bay yesterday for exercise "Pony Express" an amphibious assault on North Borneo, starting from Tuesday to next Monday.

T.A. Betar Fights to Avoid Relegation

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV.—Tel Aviv Betar gained a point on Saturday over Bnei Yehuda in their crucial fight to avoid relegation from the National Soccer League, while Tiberias Hapoel has assured itself promotion to the National League next season with a convincing 4:0 away win over challengers Tel Aviv Hakoah.

Betar defeated Jaffa Maccabi 3:2, coming from behind twice, whilst Bnei Yehuda held Jerusalem Hapoel to a 1:1 draw. The position at the bottom of the National League now is that Betar with nine points trails Bnei Yehuda by two points, with two matches to play. Natanya Maccabi is also in the "danger zone," having 13 points.

No change evolved at the top of the National League table. Petah Tikva Hapoel, assured of the championship, suffered a 0:2 home defeat at the hands of Haifa Maccabi. Tel Aviv Hapoel, with a 1:0 win over Petah Tikva Maccabi, retains second spot, a point ahead of Haifa Hapoel, 3:0 winners over Natanya Maccabi.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Tel Aviv Maccabi 1, Tel Aviv Shimshon 0; Tel Aviv Betar 3, Jaffa Maccabi 2; Tel Aviv Hapoel 1, Petah Tikva Maccabi 0; Haifa Hapoel 3, Natanya Maccabi 0; Petah Tikva Hapoel 0, Haifa Maccabi 2; Jerusalem Hapoel 1, Bnei Yehuda 1.

LEAGUE "A"

Kfar Saba Hapoel 4, Jerusalem Betar 0; Beersheba Hapoel 1, Sha'arayim Maccabi 0; Ramle Hapoel 3, Ramat Gan Hapoel 1; Tel Aviv Hakoah 0, Tiberias Hapoel 4; Rehovot Hapoel 1, Herzliya Hapoel 0; Hadera Hapoel 2, Kiryat Haim Hapoel 0; Mahane Yehuda Hapoel 1, Hadera Maccabi 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE (after 20 games)

	G.A.	Pts.
Petah Tikva Hapoel	44:13	35
Tel Aviv Hapoel	35:18	27
Haifa Hapoel	41:23	26
Tel Aviv Maccabi	32:26	25
Haifa Maccabi	35:20	23
Jaffa Maccabi	25:26	21
Tel Aviv Shimshon	17:24	20
Jerusalem Hapoel	22:24	17
Petah Tikva Maccabi	22:25	16
Natanya Maccabi	18:28	13
Bnei Yehuda	17:28	11
Tel Aviv Betar	15:46	9

LEAGUE "A" LEADERS

		G.A.	Pts.
Tiberias Hapoel	(23)	38:24	36
T. A. Hakoah	(23)	47:25	30
Sha'arayim Mac.	(23)	29:15	29
Kfar Saba Hap.	(23)	40:35	29
Ramat G. Hap.	(24)	30:34	25

SPURS CLINCH FOOTBALL TITLE

LONDON (UPI). — Tottenham Hotspur set their seal on the 1960/61 League football championship title by beating their only challengers, Sheffield Wednesday, by 2-1 at the White Hart Lane ground here on Monday night.

The Spurs victory gave them 64 points from 39 games, and although three more games remain in the League schedule no team can possibly overtake them.

BOTVINNIK TAKES 10-5 LEAD OVER TAL

MOSCOW (AP). — Mikhail Botvinnik defeated Mikhail Tal in the 15th game of their World Chess Title match Saturday.

Botvinnik now leads 10 points to five, and needs just 2½ points more to regain the title he lost last year to Tal.

American Baseball

NEW YORK (AP). — Major League baseball standings as of Saturday morning were as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	5	4	.556	—
Pittsburgh	5	4	.556	—
San Francisco	5	4	.556	—
St. Louis	5	4	.556	—
Los Angeles	6	5	.545	—
Chicago	4	4	.500	½
Milwaukee	2	3	.400	1
Philadelphia	2	6	.250	2½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Detroit	5	1	.833	—
New York	5	1	.833	—
Minnesota	5	2	.714	½
Cleveland	4	3	.571	1½
Chicago	3	3	.500	2
Washington	3	4	.429	2½
Boston	2	3	.400	2½
Kansas City	1	3	.250	3
Baltimore	1	5	.167	4
Los Angeles	1	5	.167	4

Int'l Seminar on Role Of Women Opening Today

HAIFA. — An international seminar on "The Role of Women in a Developing Society" will open at the Youth Centre, in Shderot Hanassi, this evening.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, will deliver the opening address.

The seminar will be attended by 70 women from 12 African and six Asian countries, and one from Cyprus. It is being organized by the Foreign Ministry.

Ben-Aharon off To Sierra Leone Fete

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Minister of Transport, Mr. Y. Ben-Aharon, left here Friday for Freetown to represent Israel at the Sierra Leone independence celebration on the 27th of this month.

Mr. Ben-Aharon's African tour will also include Liberia, Ghana and the two Congolese Republics (Leopoldville and Brazzaville), where he will discuss civil aviation matters with the respective governments.

On his way back to Israel, the Minister will stop off in Paris to finalize orders for the construction of a number of merchant vessels. (Itim)

Thief Catches Butcher Napping

TEL AVIV. — Police arrested a 38-year-old man Thursday on suspicion of stealing IL1,600 from a butcher shop here. The butcher complained that the theft occurred when he dozed off during a slack hour. (Itim)

Boy from Nazareth Drowns in Kinneret

POST Economic Reporter

TIBERIAS. — The body of a 16-year-old Arab boy from Nazareth was recovered from Lake Kinneret on Saturday.

The boy, Hassin Sa'id Hawari, was on a holiday tour in the Tiberias area on Independence Day with his family when he disappeared. They informed the police on Thursday night.

A search was launched immediately. The body was finally sighted floating on the water in the vicinity of Tabha yesterday morning and recovered by fishermen. (Itim)

Bedouin Girl Claims Brother, 15, 'Sold Her'

BEERSHEBA. — A Beduin woman of 20, Manifiya Salem el Sa'na, has complained to police here that her 15-year-old brother, Hassin, sold her against her will to a Beduin named Suleiman Harab el Abid. The price was IL2,000.

The girl's parents are dead. She said her brother acted without first receiving authorization from her guardian—one of the elders of the El Sa'na tribe. Police are investigating. (Itim)

Girl Drowns In Sakhne Pool

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — Ass'as B'Shara Awad, aged 8, drowned in the Sakhne pool at Gan Hashlosha, in the Jezre'el Valley, on Friday afternoon.

She had gone there with her family for an outing.

When her parents missed her, they called for the lifeguard, who discovered her body at the bottom of the pool.

Police Find Toddler After All-Night Search

AFULA. — Large police units assisted by a helicopter, bloodhounds and many villagers from Migdal Ha'emek, found 2½-year-old Zahava Gabbai, of Migdal Ha'emek after they had spent Thursday night and most of Friday morning in a search.

The toddler's sister, Esther, who had taken her for a walk on Thursday noon, lost her on the way.

The child was found on Friday morning, in the Balfour woods near Ginegar, weak from exhaustion and suffering from exposure, scratched and with swollen legs. She had wandered some six kilometres from her home.

Boy, 7, Run Over, Killed by Bus

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT GAT. — A seven-year-old boy, Pinhas Ben-Abu, was fatally injured Friday afternoon when hit by a bus on the Kiryat Gat-Plugot road. The boy died on the way to hospital.

The driver of the Egged bus, Amnon Krombi, 22, was detained for investigation.

WINNERS of the Independence Day Golf Tournament held in Caesarea Thursday were (9 hole): Ovadia Mayberg; runner-up, Col. Gene Seaburn; (foursomes) — Bernie Cohen and John De Wilde; runners-up: George Mandel and Stan Levine.

Tractor Driver Dies in Crash

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — Mahmoud Hassan 32, of Mashkhad village, near Nazareth, was killed on Friday when the tractor he was driving overturned into a deep ravine near his home.

He had no driving licence.

INDUSTRY, FINANCE, and COMMERCE

Wage Settlement Seen Imminent

TEL AVIV. — A breakthrough in the stalemate over a new collective labour agreement between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association seemed imminent on Friday after negotiations were held and each party decided to present new proposals to their higher bodies.

The Histadrut last night issued a statement which lent hope for an agreement on wage increases "without strikes."

The next meeting will be held today or tomorrow.

Last week the Histadrut threatened to call strikes in several plants if its demands for an unconditional six per cent wage increase for industrial workers was not met. The Association countered with the threat of a general lockout.

Printers Win 6 Per Cent Raise

TEL AVIV. — Printing shop workers employed in enterprises which are not members of the Manufacturers Association will receive a six per cent raise under the collective agreement signed between the Printers' Union and the Association of Israel Printing Enterprises.

The agreement for 1961/62 also assures the workers membership in a pension fund, to be paid by their employers.

Some 3,000 workers will benefit by the raise.

AGENCY CAN'T MEET IMMIGRATION NEEDS

The Jewish Agency's financial inability to cope with current immigration, absorption and settlement needs was the principal topic of discussion at Friday's joint meeting of the Jewish Agency, Jewish Agency Inc. and the Government.

Under the chairmanship of the President of the Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Cabinet Ministers, the Jewish Agency Executive and members of the Board of the Jewish Agency Inc. discussed concrete measures for mobilizing funds.

The Agency Inc. people, led by the Chairman, Dewey Stone, left for the U.S. after the meeting.

Representing the Government at the meeting were the Ministers of Finance, Labour, and Commerce and Industry and the Governor of the Bank of Israel.

Mail Order School Saving Scheme

The spokesman of the Tel Aviv Municipality has announced that parents will be able to register their children for the Gahelet high school savings scheme by mail.

Those interested should send the following details to the Gahelet offices, 91 Allenby Rd.: family name, first name, address, the name of the child and his (or her) exact age.

Swiss Back Training For Israeli Foremen

TEL AVIV. — The Swiss Government has announced that it will back the training of 17 Israeli foremen, Ort announced here.

The project will have three patrons—the Israel Government, the I.L.O. and Ort, and operate within the technical assistance programme of the Swiss Government.

The men have been enrolled at the Ort Teachers' Training Institute at Anieres for a series of proficiency courses which include on-the-job-training in industry. The course is the second of its kind.

Weizmann I. Elects 30th Hon. Fellow

REHOVOT. — An eminent British scientist, Dr. Max F. Perutz, F.R.S., of Cambridge University, on Wednesday became the 30th Honorary Fellow of the Weizmann Institute.

Dr. Perutz, a pioneer in the field of X-ray crystallography delivered the last of the 1961 Chaim Weizmann memorial lectures in the exact sciences.

Agricultural Exports Seen Rising By ⅓ This Year

By DAVID KRIVINE, Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Agricultural exports — excluding citrus — are expected to rise by over a third in the current fiscal year to reach $23.6m., according to the Agriculture Ministry spokesman.

This estimate includes, for the first time, substantial exports of raw cotton. Total cotton production is expected to reach 15,000 tons (which will temporarily exceed the expanding production of Israel's spinning mills). Exports of frozen chicken will rise from $334,000 to $1.4m.

Figures given by the Ministry spokesman show that agricultural exports (including citrus) came to $62.2m. in 1960/1, or 29 per cent of all exports. As their added value averaged 73 per cent (as against the average for all exports of 51 per cent), the net earnings in foreign currency from farm products constituted 41 per cent of the net earnings from Israel's total exports.

Exports of peanuts in the season now drawing to a close are expected to earn $2.5m. Sales could have been twice as high had a sufficient crop been available, according to the Groundnut Marketing Board — due partly to reduced competition from the exports of drought-ridden China.

Talks with U.S.

Negotiations with the U.S. Government over the export quota for eggs are approaching a favourable conclusion, it is learned from Treasury circles. Exports are at present limited to 300m. eggs a year, because of the use of U.S. surplus grain fodder.

In view of the Israel Government's failure to cut back egg production so as to keep exports within the quota, it proposes instead to cease purchasing surplus grain for poultry, so as to free this branch from the limitation on foreign sales.

Grain consumed by Israel's poultry amounts to 270,000 tons a year. As 120,000 tons are grown locally, the new arrangement would involve the purchase of 150,000 tons for foreign currency.

Fodder for all other uses (mainly cattle, fish-ponds and see) comes to 170,000 tons, and it is hoped to continue receiving this quantity under the favourable terms offered by the American food surplus programme.

Another set of negotiations seems to be going on between the U.S. authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture, separately from the Treasury. According to Agriculture Ministry circles, it might be possible to continue drawing poultry feed from the food surplus programme if the Americans allow the same export figure this year as was achieved despite quota restrictions in 1960, i.e. 380m. eggs. Israel in return would pay for 30 per cent of the imported feed in foreign currency instead of the present figure of 25 per cent.

The Ministers of Finance, Commerce and Industry and Agriculture last week discussed how to apply the decision they took in February to raise the receipts of the dairy farmers from milk sales to 30.5 agorot a litre (thus compensating them for the IL2m. cut in the IL11m. subsidy they had been receiving). Up to now the milk price was fixed at 28.5 agorot, but the reduction in the fat content from 3.3 to 3 per cent was equivalent to raising the price to 29 agorot.

Discussion centred on how to add the extra 1.5 agorot — whether by raising the price or restoring the subsidy or by any other means. Mr. Eshkol holds the view that the rise in the price of fresh meat during the last months compensates the dairy farmers for the subsidy cut and makes it unnecessary to raise the price of milk. The Ministers finally appointed a committee comprising Mr. Picker of the Treasury, Dr. Yaffe of the Commerce Ministry and Mr. Kinarti of the Ministry of Agriculture, to examine the problem and report back to the Ministers in a fortnight.

3 New Documentaries Shown at Cinemas

TEL AVIV. — Three new documentary shorts produced by the Central Information Service will be screened in 120 cinemas this week as part of the 13th Independence Day celebrations.

The films, previewed at the Hod Cinema last week were: "Over the Horizon," a film record of naval manoeuvres and the life of the men in the ships and the submarines; "40 Thousand Feet Up," a day in the life of a jet plane station, including an air battle with Egyptian planes over the Negev; and "From the Dead Sea to the Red Sea," showing the blasting of a new road from Sdom to Eilat.

The "stars" of the two service films were in the audience of the preview and enjoyed the films immensely.

A GROUP of 122 stockholders in the Israel Hotels Corporation of Chicago arrived on Wednesday for an 11-day tour and to visit the Tel Aviv Sheraton Hotel, built by their organization. On Saturday, they were dinner guests of the hotel.

מס הכנסה

LIABILITY TO INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS AT SOURCE FOR INTEREST PAYMENTS

In Kovetz Hatakanot 1122 of March 23, 1961, the "Income Tax Regulations (Deductions from Interest) 1961" were gazetted. They establish that as of April 1, 1961, certain categories of assessees are liable to deduction at source of income tax for interest paid by them.

In the said Regulations three rates were set for deduction at source from interest as follows: 25% if the party liable to the deduction indicates on the card (Form 801(1)) the name of the recipient of the interest or details identifying him. 40% if the party liable to the deduction does not indicate on the card (Form 801 (1)) the recipient's name or details identifying him. 33⅓% if the party liable to deduction is an "Association of Persons" which is not liable to pay a tax rate in excess of 40% (Form 801(2)).

Liability to deduction of tax from interest occurs at the time of the interest payment and the tax which the interest payer has deducted must be transferred to the Assessing Officer by the seventh day of the month following the payment. At the time of the transfer of the tax he must submit a monthly summary report on the special form prepared for that purpose (Form 802). In this report he must give particulars of all interest he has paid and the tax he has deducted at the various rates.

If the income of the interest recipient is too small to be liable to income tax — he may apply to the Assessing Officer at whose office his personal file is dealt with for authorisation of non-payment of tax on the interest he receives.

Parties liable to deductions at source of tax on interest (associations of persons — public bodies, companies — contractors, wholesalers and retailers obliged to keep accounts, and persons employing 10 or more persons) have already been sent explanatory pamphlets concerning the regulations and the forms which they must keep filled out in compliance with the regulations on this matter.

Parties liable to deduction in compliance with the Regulations who will not have received the explanatory material and forms by April 25, 1961, are requested to apply to the Assessing Officer after that date in order to receive them.

Visiting inspectors for the Assessing Officers will call on parties liable to deduction at source of tax on interest in order to give the additional oral explanations necessary, and will check whether these regulations are being properly carried out.

E. SHARON,
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

NOTICE TO SALARIED EMPLOYEES

The Civil Service Commission announces that, in accordance with Income Tax Regulations, salaried employees are required to submit to their employers annual declarations giving particulars concerning their family status and other personal data.

The declaration should be made on the "Employees Card" (Form 101) to be handed to employers by their employees during April 1961.

The particulars given by employees on their declaration forms will determine the amount of income tax to be deducted from their wage or salary. Care should therefore be taken to make a full and precise declaration. If any change in the employee's family status should occur after declarations has been made, employers should be informed to enable the form to be amended accordingly.

In addition to employees' cards (Form 101), employers have also been provided with Forms 120 and 125. Form 120 is intended for employees seeking tax allowances on account of family dependents. Form 125 is intended for part-time employees.

Employees requesting further deductions should check if they are eligible to receive them according to the qualifications noted on the back of the declaration.

E. SHARON,
Deputy Income Tax Commissioner

We mourn the death of

Colin Gillon (Gluckman) ז"ל

One of the founders of Habonim in South Africa
Our deep sympathy to the bereaved family.

HANHAGAT ICHUD HABONIM S.A.

We deeply mourn, together with Pnina and the children, the tragic death of

PERETZ GRADER

Gesher Haziv.

With deepest sorrow we mourn the sudden death of my husband and our dear father

SIMON ZVI ROTH ז"ל

in his 65th year
one of the pioneers of the British Zionist Movement.
The funeral took place at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv, on April 18, 1961.

THE FAMILY

A MEMORIAL MEETING
on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of

SOPHIE UDIN-GINGOLD

will take place
on Tuesday, April 25, at 5.30 p.m.
in the Eleanor Roosevelt Lecture Hall of the Graduate Library School
(Library building on the Hebrew University campus)

EXHIBITION OF THE BEST PUBLICATIONS OF "PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE"
will be held at the Tel Aviv Museum, 16 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.
April 17 through April 28, 1961
under the Patronage of Messrs.:
The Minister of Education and Culture; the French Ambassador; the President of the Hebrew University; the Mayor of Tel Aviv-Jaffa; the President of the Technion, Haifa.

Souvenirs from Israel

At 42 Rehov Hehalutz, Haifa, right opposite the Amphitheatre Cinema, you will find a large selection of tasteful gifts, handmade in Israel.
Very moderate prices.

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FREDDY
WORLD RENOWNED FOR FINEST
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GLOVES
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EXPORT DISCOUNT

A Meeting of Former Raczki Residents

with Advocate Helman Abrams, from Chicago, previously known as Mr. Chaim Abramsky, and advocate Bob Ness, from Chicago, previously known as Mr. Borishek Nussbaum, will take place this evening, Sunday April 23, at 8 p.m. in Beit Sokolow, Tel Aviv (4 Rehov Kaplan).

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EICHMANN: 'DEATH, DEATH CERTAINLY'

(Continued from Page One)

ment the final solution was announced), if you were of such low rank.

E.: I had to write the invitations. I also had to furnish Heydrich with material for his speech on the number of persons who had emigrated.

L.: Why was "Eichmann, the little man" invited? Only because he was the head of a Department?

E.: Because I was a Department head, but I didn't have the right to speak.

L.: You prepared the material for Heydrich. But Heydrich certainly wouldn't interrupt his speech to check a figure with you?

E.: No.

L.: The fact that you were invited to Wannsee implies that you were given a much more important role in the final solution than you want to admit.

E.: No, no, Mr. Chief Inspector, I would admit this. I would admit it without any hesitation. But everyone who knew me knew exactly who I was. I was always head of Department IVB4 and Secret Police (Gestapo) department heads cannot exceed their authority. It just isn't possible.

L.: Was it customary at conferences where such far-reaching decisions were taken where the very senior officials were, to invite the unimportant officers?

E.: Yes yes, that's how it was. But not only with us.

L.: But you had no right to speak?

E.: No.

(In the next excerpt, Eichmann described how two of his men, Dannecker and Wisliceny, laid the legal basis for the deportations in foreign countries. The deportations were approved by the Foreign Ministry.)

Pakad Less then presented Eichmann with a photostat of a document and read parts from it: "Memorandum. On July 20, 1942, Obersturmbannführer Eichmann and S.S. Obersturmführer Novak, from Department IVB4 of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) telephoned. The question of the deportation of the children was discussed with Eichmann. He decided that the children should be sent as soon as it became possible to renew deportations to the Government-General (Poland). For the end of August and the beginning of September, Novak promised to allow six transports to the Government-General which would include Jews of different categories, including elderly persons and those not fitted for work..."

L.: Do you want to say something about this?

E.: Now I remember about the children. I remember I heard about it.

L.: Does this decision (to send 4,000 children to their death) have any connection with "technical aspects of transports" (to which you claim your duties were limited ?)

E.: Yes, Mr. Chief Inspector . . . I passed on the directives I had to get from my superiors.

L.: Can you explain to me how your department gave orders "not to allow the Jews to return" and "on confiscating property" if it only dealt with technical transport matters?

E.: Yes, Mr. Chief Inspector.

L.: This shows that your Department dealt with such problems of confiscation.

E.: Yes, this is true to a certain degree. Such things were included in the first directives. It is impossible to go out on the street and catch Jews and deport them. (Preparatory steps must be taken.)

L.: Was the "final solution" based on the law of the Reich?

E.: No, it was not the law of the Reich. It was an order from the Fuehrer, what was called the Fuehrer's Order (and Himmler and Heydrich and the Head Office for Economics and Administration were jointly responsible for its implementation). It was always said "the Fuehrer's words have the force of law."

L.: You have always described yourself as only a transport official — and nothing more.

E.: This was generally true, Mr. Chief Inspector.

L.: But, as these documents show, your tasks were much more important. You had to intervene in many matters. The question whether you acted under orders, in my opinion, has no bearing on this. It is a fact that the transport arrangements were accompanied by (orders) which had no connection whatsoever with technical transport problems.

E.: Mr. (Chief Inspector, Department IVB4 never received an order to kill. Never. Department IVB4 had nothing to do with this. We dealt only with transport. But we had to... issue directives on the categories of persons who were to be deported... it was not enough to say "load 1,000 persons in this train."

L.: All questions of Jews in conquered territories or other territories came under the jurisdiction of your representatives?

E.: Yes, certainly, this is understood.

L.: Your Department was the competent authority?

E.: Yes, but it could not take decisions . . .

L.: But you took the decisions?

E.: Yes, certainly. (But I) received instructions and directives from Berlin, strict instructions from Berlin and had no authority whatsoever, if the S.S. senior officials took a different stand.

L.: Because, as you said, since this dealt with the Fuehrer's Orders . . . It is difficult for me to believe that the officers in the field would dare to take any step which would cause difficulties to you.

E.: No, you are certainly right, Mr. Chief Inspector . . .

Mr. Less shows him a document and begins reading it: "The Reich Main Security Office, 2786/41 G (511), IVB4, Berlin, 14 August 1941 — Secret — Express — To all Police Stations in the State... Due to special factors I ask that you inform me by 5 September 1941 if there are any valuable works of art in your districts still under Jewish ownership... (Signed) Eichmann, In the line of duty."

E.: This is a letter from Suhr of my Department . . . in regard to the habit of Goering to acquire all outstanding works of art . . .

L.: This is Suhr's signature?

E.: Of Suhr . . . yes . . . of Suhr . . . yes.

L.: This letter deals with a technical transport matter.

E.: No, this is not a technical transport matter, Mr Chief Inspector, this is certain.

L.: You say that you had no part in the killings?

E.: Yes.

L.: But the persons for the death transports were supplied by you?

Survivors Not Part of Plan

E.: Yes, indeed, this is true to a certain degree, Mr. Chief Inspector, that I received such orders to evacuate (persons), but not everyone, whom I evacuated was killed. It was hidden from me who was killed and who not, otherwise there would not have been 2,400,000 (Jews alive when the war ended.)

L.: I have already told you. It was not due to you that the Jews were found (alive), but due to the Allies which won (the war). If the war had continued longer, then, it appears these two million Jews would not have remained alive. Because the plan was to kill all the Jews.

E.: Not my plan, for I had nothing to do with this plan. Of aiding and abetting I am certainly guilty, this is certainly clear, I have already admitted this. I can not shirk this responsibility, and it would be foolish if I tried to do it. According to legal concepts, I am certainly guilty of helping. I see this by myself. I agree to this.

L.: We are not talking of legal concepts. We are talking of naked facts. In all your explanations you repeatedly try to hide (your actions), try to retreat, try to say: This was not within the scope of my activities, this was not in my field (of work), these were the orders I received, this was the (responsibility) of the Reich.

E.: Yes, I was forced to do this, Mr. Chief Superintendent, since as the Head of Department IVB4 I was not authorized to do everything, only to follow my orders which were relatively limited.

L.: I will read you from Heydrich's speech: "The remnants (of the Jews who survive life in the concentration camps) will have to receive 'proper treatment', for we are talking now undoubtedly about the best (of the Jews) who can stand these conditions. And we must see them as the natural selection, a nucleus from which (a rehabilitated) Jew(-ish race) could arise if they are liberated". What does 'proper treatment' mean?

E.: This is... This is... a matter which goes back to Himmler — 'natural selection' — this is... this is... 'natural selection' was one of his favourite expressions.

L.: But what does it mean here?

E.: Death, death, certainly.

L.: — I continue to read: "In regard to the final solution in the conquered areas of Europe or the areas under our influence, it has been proposed that the following departments should be taken into account, and in the Foreign Ministry (these Departments) will consult with the head of the competent Departments in the Security Police and the S.D.". The head of the competent Department mentioned here refers to you?

E.: This referred to me . . . This must have been me, yes, certainly.

L.: And Gunther (who was one of Eichmann's assistants)?

E.: He did not always report to me. Gunther began to have an exaggerated opinion of himself... He was stubborn... He took many decisions on his own accord... I was forced to accept this and today I must accept responsibility... There was a big thing (evidently a quarrel) between Gunther and myself, because he at one time, I don't remember what time, at any rate when I was not in Berlin it seems to me, that he became involved in matters of 'gas'... Gunther did not weigh this matter enough...how...how...he intervened...why he intervened in matters not pertaining to him, where the Department itself had no business... how could I bring this before the head of the office — for he would tell me to go to hell... he would reprimand me severely for this... for smaller things.

L.: Were the gypsies deported to the concentration camps by Department IVB4?

E.: Yes certainly... I don't know if all the gypsies... I don't know this... from the west.... the gypsies from the west, from the west... no. To camps? Not to camps, but to the ghetto...

L.: Were the gypsies later taken to Auschwitz and gassed there?

E.: Mr. Chief Inspector, I don't know this...

L.: Did your department evacuate Poles from the Government-General of Poland?

E.: Yes, that is to say... Krumey (one of Eichmann's assistants) had to... in Lodz he was the director of the Reich's department for the strengthening of German blood... Poles were uprooted because Volksdeutsch were to be settled there.

(Mr. Less shows Eichmann a document.)

E.: This is a cable from Vessenmeyer (German Minister to Hungary) to the Foreign Ministry which deals with bringing a certain group of Jews, a certain number of Jews from Switzerland, or due to the intervention of Switzerland to Palestine. Vessenmeyer quotes me... and it seems that I gave him a reply... that in as much as I know, the Reichsfuehrer S.S. (Himmler) does not agree to the emigration of Hungarian Jews to Palestine. The date is July, 1944. It says:

"The Jews under consideration consist of valuable biological material, they include many veteran Zionists, whose emigration to Palestine was most undesirable. In regard to the decision of the Fuehrer, of which he has been informed, he (Vessenmayer) intends to cable Himmler again and ask that the Fuehrer give another decision... It says that in exchange for their property which Becher accepted (they were to go to Palestine)... But perhaps Becher could be asked and he could give an answer for then he had the authority of decision given him by Himmler and the head of the German Police... and which properties he assessed as being valuable. I believe that Becher can be found today in West Germany. I think he was tried after 1945 and was exonerated... I read here that I myself asked for a decision from a higher authority.

(It will be recalled that the name of Kurt Becher, a *Standartenfuehrer*, or colonel, one rank above of Eichmann, appeared several times in the Greenwald-Kastner trial. At the time it was said that Becher was now head of a thriving wheat importing business in West Germany.)

L.: Did not the Gestapo decide who would get 'special treatment'?

E.: The matter here refers to Jewish Commissars, Jewish Communists, Bolsheviks. This matter was dealt with by different department, this was a matter for the "*Nacht und Nebel*" campaign (Operation 'night and fog' meant the sudden arrest of persons, their spiriting away, and their complete disappearance. Their families never knew if they were living or dead).

L.: No, no. I think that all Jews got 'special treatment.'

E.: All killing by gases was 'special treatment,' but the Jews... ah...so...not Jews — if they were Jews or not Jews, this was, I think, the same thing in regard to Communists...

L.: My question was different. I asked if 'special treatment' was ordered by the Gestapo?

E.: No no, the Fuehrer (ordered it)...Hitler...

L.: The Gestapo ordered who would be sent to the concentration camps?

E.: Do you mean the order who was to be gassed in the concentration camps?

L.: The order (of death) for this one, that one, this one...

E.: In specific cases...in specific cases...certainly yes, yes, yes, yes...

L.: (The order) was given by the Gestapo.

E.: Yes certainly, yes, yes.

Obeying Orders was 'Self-Fulfilment'

"If they had told me at the time... that my father was a traitor and I was to kill him, I would have done so without hesitation. I was blindly obeying orders... and thereby found my self-fulfilment and gratification."

This was Eichmann's reply to his interrogator's question: "Did you think that, for the survival of the German people, the Jews had to be exterminated?" In this part of the interrogation, Eichmann was giving his comments on an article which appeared in the German illustrated weekly "Der Stern" on July 9, 1960 (some two months after Eichmann's capture in Buenos Aires). The article quoted notes which Eichmann was said to have jotted down in books during his domicile in Argentina, in which he expressed his opinions on the past.

In his replies to questions concerning this article, Eichmann continued to acquit himself of responsibility for the direct killing of Jews, at the same time pleading that he was only obeying orders.

Quoting from the "Der Stern" article, Mr. Less read: "And thus he (Eichmann) writes on the frontispiece of the book 'The Atom.' by Fritz Kahn, . . . 'I found in this book wonderful confirmation of the belief in the god and religion of National Socialism... it is at great variance with the materialistic thought of the Communist outlook...'"

Under interrogation, Eichmann confirmed he had written this. He said his home had probably been searched after he had been removed from there.

Eichmann also confirmed another passage from the article which read: "He told them (his sons) that he had prepared for himself a justification; that their father is wanted, and is being accused of vile deeds, but unjustly; he had always been just a loyal official, who did what he was ordered to, but never killed anyone."

Another excerpt from the article read to Eichmann stated: "He reads 'The Last Days of the Reich' by Gerhard Boldt, and finds that Boldt had not obeyed his Fuehrer's orders to the last iota." Wherever the name of Boldt appears in the book, Eichmann inserted "scoundrel, traitor" etc. Where the book related that in the last days of the Reich, high-ranking S.S. officers suddenly became very small and in need of support, Eichmann wrote in the margin, "The author of this book is an idiotic, swinish 'Arschloch'." On another page he added "The author should have been skinned alive.... With such scoundrels the war was bound to be lost."

Eichmann admitted that the notes were his.

Eichmann Bitter About Wisliceny

The tape-recorded voice of the interrogator, Mr. Less, continued to read to Eichmann from the article. It stated that Eichmann was bitter at his former friend and immediate subordinate, Wisliceny, who at the war crimes trial (he was subsequently hanged), "like many others, had laid the blame on the missing Eichmann so as to save his own skin." In marginal notes, Eichmann described Wisliceny as a "buttocks with ears" and also used other epithets.

Eichmann, the article continued, also denies the testimony of Wisliceny, that he (Eichmann) in the last days of the war had said "... and if it has to be, I jump into the pit joyfully, knowing that, with us, were killed five million Jews." Eichmann admits, says the article, that the meaning of the sentence is correct, except that I did not say 'Jews' but 'enemies of the Reich'." Eichmann also maintained that he could not have given the figure five million because, he said, far fewer were killed. In any case, he said, it is irrelevant whether it was two, three, five or seven millions.

Asked by Mr. Less whether he had expressed these views, Eichmann said "probably, yes, probably." In his disjointed reply, he said that when reading, a "holy anger" would take hold of him, and he would write down what he thought to be important at that moment.

Eichmann described as "journalists' gossip" the statement that Eichmann's friends in Argentina described him as a "broken man, aware of his unspeakable guilt, but unwilling to admit it to himself, who instead chased after formal justifications." The account reports Eichmann as saying he was tired of being a fugitive from justice. He had said: "I want to find peace, with my former enemies as well."

At the next interrogation session (on September 20, 1960) Eichmann asked to be allowed to supplement his comments on the "Der Stern" excerpts. "Sometime around 1953-5," he said, "I said I would declare myself, without delay, as an accomplice to the charge of murder, if others who obeyed orders to expel millions of German men, women and children did likewise."

Eichmann went on to say that under the precedent set by the Nuremberg trials he could "of course" be charged from a formal, legalistic point of view, as an accomplice to the charge of murder. But he rejected this as "*vae victis*" (woe to the defeated). Eichmann added that he had not lent anyone his writings, and did not know how "Der Stern" got hold of them.

At the end of this extract, Judge Halevi remarked to Mr. Hausner that he was not satisfied at the inclusion of the long excerpts from the "Stern," or of attributing to the accused statements which the court did not know were exact, or where the German journal had obtained them.

"I understand that the excerpts have only been submitted in order that we may hear the accused's reaction to them," Judge Halevi added. Mr. Hausner: "Of course."

Mr. Less then read out to the court a statement by Eichmann on the "gas machines." Eichmann was unable to say which authority had given the order for their use. He thought there might still be today some survivor of the former Ministry for Eastern Affairs who might know: "Perhaps — and this is mere supposition — they said to themselves in the Ministry for Eastern Affairs, that 'it ought to be done in a more elegant way.' The shootings did not suit them any more; perhaps some agency obtained equipment for itself and after they had begun they asked authority."

In an earlier playback in court the same morning, Eichmann was asked by Mr. Less whether those handed over had been sent through Eichmann's Department.

Eichmann: Yes, after the head office for administration announced the destination.

Less: Were the Jews concentrated, sent, taken to the extermination camps, and exterminated?

E.: Yes, certainly.

L.: The authority for handing them over must have been you?

E.: Yes, certainly, ... of course, Mr. Chief Inspector.

L.: Do you remember the "Crystal Night," in 1938, that took place after Vom Rath was shot?

E.: Vom Rath, yes.

L.: It happened in Paris. What, in fact, happened to Herschel Grynszpan?

E.: Yes, Grynszpan came before me ... haven't I already told you this?

Probably Shot... I Don't Remember

L.: Do you not know what happened to him afterwards?

E.: No, I do not know.

L.: Was he taken to some camp, or shot, or something?

E.: Most likely to some camp. He did not remain in house arrest...

L.: You never took any interest in what happened to him — you never heard by chance?

E.: No... it... it completely escapes my memory. Perhaps it was a short while before my departure for... for... perhaps it was the end of 1943... I do not know... I heard nothing more... At any rate, I am unable to remember... He was not interrogated in a severe manner... (manner), we would have had to have authorization.

Another section of the taped interrogation dealt with the "Politization of the Churches" and their inclusion in Eichmann's Department. Asked whether arrests were made and whether orders for this came from his Department, Eichmann said this was done by Jahr, who worked in his Department. "There was legal authority for this, and Jahr acted accordingly."

Eichmann: The clergy were banned from intervening with the authorities on behalf of the Jews. One Evangelical pastor — he had a pointed beard — was under suspicion by the Political Police. I told him that such a complaint had been received, and now he would be imprisoned. I said the same thing to the Supreme Council of the Evangelical Church, and to Bishop Muench. Once, Bishop Muench came to me together with all the Supreme Council. I did not understand much about the churches, for I did not deal with that... But I told the pastor that I was obliged to authorize his arrest. I also told him that I was doing this reluctantly... my father was himself a *presbyter* of the Evangelist Church in Linz. I warned him that next time he would be arrested.

Again there was a complaint, Eichmann continued, and again I had to take him into custody. I recollect that his wife telephoned me and asked me to release her husband. But I couldn't do anything, for my part I would have — most willingly — but I had orders and could not do a thing. I had even stretched the law a point in not having arrested him the first time.

Asked what was the complaint against the pastor, Eichmann said he believed he had intervened on behalf of Jews; he had delivered some sort of sermon in violation of orders.

L.: No.

E.: Grynszpan ... was handed over to me later in the war — it must have been in 1943, or 1944... (hesitating) I received... some... some in the line of duty I received an order, that Grynszpan was held at 8, Prinz Albertstrasse, and was to be further interrogated about who was behind this action. Therefore, I instructed that Grynszpan be brought — rather, Kryschak instructed — Kryschak was dealing with the matter — to bring Grynszpan, and... it was anyway useless, I told myself; I can still remember exactly that I, that I was curious to see Grynszpan... I also said that if they had not found out who it was in all these years, this investigation would also be pointless... but an order was an order.

"Kryschak questioned him (Grynszpan), and took notes; of course nothing came of the whole thing, and I said to Kryschak then, if he had finished the investigation, would he bring Grynszpan to me upstairs, for I wanted to talk to him. I spoke a few words with Grynszpan. He was very abrupt and apathetic, and gave short answers to all questions, where he had been and so forth. He looked well in general; he was small — a slip of a chap — it still remains in my memory — and then he was again returned to house arrest at 8, Prinz Albertstrasse. What happened afterwards I don't know. Again, I submitted a report, that is, the report was again submitted through the service channels by Kryschak. It was a brief report. Nothing came out of it."

Eichmann's ugly tale is re-lived by concentration camp survivors in the Beit Ha'am courtroom gallery.

Book on Eichmann Dutch Bestseller

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

The pocket book topping the bestseller list in Holland during March was the Dutch translation of Charles Wighton's "Adolf Eichmann."

This success is the more surprising, as many Dutch critics (non-Jews) have pointed out that the book is not only anti-Israel, but even anti-Semitic.

The Dutch translation of Leon Uris' "Exodus" has headed the list of hard cover bestsellers for the past 16 months.

Eichmann Counsel Seeks Witnesses

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Dieter Wechtenbruch, assistant defence counsel in the Eichmann trial, left Friday by El Al for a week's trip to Germany to meet with five possible witnesses for the defence.

The young German lawyer said the five are former high-ranking S.S. officers.

Mr. Wechtenbruch said there were three possible methods of bringing their testimony before the Israel court: the witnesses could appear in the court itself if they were given immunity; they could give testimony before a German court, or they could make a sworn statement.

Mr. Wechtenbruch will also deal with the submission of an appeal against the decision of a German court to reject Dr. Servatius' claim against the Bonn Government for payment of the defence fees. *(Itim)*

Pro-Eichmann Signs In Rhineland Town

EMMERICH, Germany (AP). — A number of swastikas and pro-Eichmann slogans have been found on walls in this Rhineland town, police reported.

Swastikas were found on the entrance of a local church. "Freedom for Eichmann" and "Heil Eichmann" were written on the front of a nearby restaurant, police said.

The slogans — written with black charcoal — were framed by swastikas, according to police.

A HUNTER OF VICTIMS

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

Observer Correspondent

THERE were many who thought that Adolf Eichmann was not suited to the role given him by the Jews. He was too small, too insignificant a man. It does not do to punish minor civil servants for the crimes of a whole regime. But any suspicion of inadequacy on the part of Eichmann has this week been put at rest. He will do. He was big enough and did enough evil.

This week the facts of his career have begun to emerge. For the most part they have come in the ten-hour speech of Attorney-General Hausner. The long recorded excerpts from Eichmann's "confession" only served to add a new twisted dimension to the horror.

It is clear that Eichmann was not simply a man who passed on orders. He was a man who sought out Jews. He was the sort of man who sent an urgent message across Europe when he heard that a dozen Jews had obtained passports, who found a thousand here that had been overlooked, who ordered that the mercy granted there to one should be cancelled, who campaigned and proselytized and intrigued to get his fodder.

He arranged the movement of millions, a movement that he knew led only to death, and he had a genius for finding the necessary transport even when Germany most required her rolling stock for the business of war. He personally arranged the death of his Jews — even though he apparently only killed one — the child who stole a peach from his garden.

He has made it clear that he hated the violence and the killing and this is probably true. He is clearly a logical man but his logic is not quite normal. He was probably also an honest man and believes the strange mixed-up tale he has told at enormous length to the Israeli interrogators. Perhaps only an honest logical and dedicated man could commit such efficient evil on so vast a scale. Perhaps a lesser more venal man who allowed his passions and interests to intervene could not have coped as he did.

No Longer Impassive

I do not think we shall ever know. He is quite incapable of explaining himself. There he sits hour after hour listening to the world's most unpleasing story, but no longer quite impassively. There are increasing signs of tension in his lined face and rigid body.

There were really three attitudes open to him.

He could have firmly declared himself an unrepentant Nazi, without remorse; could have refused to cooperate with his interrogators. He could have gone to his death or to whatever awaits him months away in this trial in the manner that Goering used. One would have hated him but he would have earned a certain sort of military respect.

Or he could have admitted that he worked in a special and unavoidable way for the Nazis. He could have expressed repentance and done everything to cooperate as sincerely as possible. That would have been the only proper preparation for death that is open to him.

In fact, he has denied guilt but offered himself as a victim and offered to cooperate. We get: "My orders were to be an observer and to report back to Mueller. This was my only purpose. The staff of Auschwitz kept a strict distance . . . I was from a different command and they wore death's head emblems on their collars and I wore nothing on my collar . . . Department IVB4 had nothing to do with the disposal of those poisoned by gas, that is to say burial or cremations, no, no, never, no!"

Or again: "During all the years of my life I was accustomed to obey. And what would disobedience have brought me? Whom would it have helped? My rank and my job were too low for planning and criticism."

The evidence being brought by the Israelis suggests otherwise.

Eichmann has prepared a large and meticulous chart, in colour, for his counsel, which shows the chain of command for the disposal of the Jews. It begins with Hitler and passes through Himmler, Heydrich and Mueller until it comes to Eichmann, about seventh down, the low man on the totem pole.

He says he saw what was happening and was sickened by it. He confesses that he cannot stand the sight of an open wound.

It is not easy to see the point of such protestations at this stage.

Strange Contrast

With the interruption of Independence Day, with its military parade and rare combination of joy without violence, the trial has become a classic confrontation of opposites. It is justice at its most satisfying: the meek have reversed their role and they have their oppressor. This is what one felt — and it sent a sigh round the court — when the prosecutor began his speech with "O Judges of Israel."

It is perhaps the reason why this trial has attracted so many reporters, more than have attended a summit meeting, more than went to Nuremberg.

Of course, there is, too, the endless interest in any extreme aberration of human conduct. And the Eichmann story coming out of a past that is already barely credible has a bizarre compulsive quality that orders up ones interest. But the marvel remains that it is the Jews trying without anger or gloating or cynicism the chief survivor of their enemies.

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The Continent Near East Conference (Conec) wishes to advise that after careful study, they consider it necessary to revise the present tariffs, since operational and labour costs and port expenses are constantly increasing, both at loading and discharging ports.

For shipments after July 1, 1961, the basic rate for iron and steel for Conference Contractors will be:

For parcels up to 250 tons	$12.-
For parcels exceeding 250 tons	$11.-

Both per 1.000 kg. liner terms + 5 per cent primage.

Non-Contractors rate: $14.- per 1.000 kg. liner terms, plus 5 per cent primage.

As to the new rates for general cargo, importers are kindly requested to inquire same from local Agents of Member Lines of this Conference, after May 25, 1961.

Continent Near East Conference

NEW YORK LETTER

By Jesse Zel Lurie

AN ISRAELI IN RHODE ISLAND

NEW YORK. — THE invitation extended to foreign correspondents through the Foreign Press Association was to a New England Town Meeting, the last vestige of pure democracy in this great land. The State of New Hampshire had the bright idea that foreign reporters, including those coming from lands where democracy was unknown, might be interested in seeing how some Americans continued to govern themselves by direct vote, rather than through elected representatives, just as their Puritan forefathers did three centuries ago.

Among those who accepted the New Hampshire invitation were two Soviet correspondents representing Tass. When New Hampshire's senior Senator H. Style Bridges heard from his Washington outpost what his Republican associates back home had done, he exploded in fundamentalist wrath. No "Red writer was going to snoop around the fair State of New Hampshire and put the evil eye on a town meeting," the Senator fulminated. His newspaper supporters took up the cry and the State of New Hampshire obediently cancelled its invitation.

But all was not lost. The neighbouring State of Rhode Island, founded by Puritan heretics and home of "The Independent Man," saved the day. Rhode Island may be the smallest state of the union, but it contains one of the best daily newspapers, "The Providence Journal," edited by Sevellon (Jeff) Brown (who will be visiting Israel next month). "The Providence Journal" and the World Affairs Council of Rhode Island reissued the invitation to the foreign press corps to see a town meeting in Rhode Island.

Report on Visit

Here is a report of the trip by an Israeli who is now on a visit here:

We gathered at 7.45 at the information booth in the Grand Central Station to take the 8 o'clock train to Providence. There were 15 sleepy-eyed reporters, two Russians, a Pole, a Czech, an Armenian born in Jerusalem representing "Al Ahram," a photographer, born in Germany and educated in Israel, and the rest from Western Europe and Latin America.

Our hosts met us at the Providence station and took us to Brown University for lunch. Brown is a proud member of the Ivy League schools of the Eastern Seaboard, along with Harvard, Yale and Princeton. While it may not have the world-wide reputation of the others it equals them in scholastic standing.

University professors and students were our luncheon companions, and the questions and answers flew rapidly. Discussion centred on the Peace Corps and the students were agreed that the Corps would give young graduates a cause to latch onto. I thought of many Hebrew University students who sometimes feel overburdened by the "cause" of their country and the demands made upon them.

After lunch we toured the University. Some of the buildings were as old as the Revolutionary War, and some were as new and modern as the Jerusalem campus. And some of their problems with wealthy donors are the same. We were shown a mammoth million dollar ice hockey rink. Is ice hockey the favourite sport, we asked. No, but the million dollar bequest specified that it be used for a hockey rink. I thought of the Hebrew University amphitheatre used only a few times a year while students were painfully short of hostel accommodation.

What's Israel Like?

An electronic computer in the Brown science building is rapidly translating Beowulf into modern English. The girl who was feeding the material looked wistfully at my Israel tag. "I'm from California," she told me with a tinge of homesickness. "What's Israel like?" "We're almost as small as Rhode Island and our climate is not too different from California's," I replied. "Could I get a job there?" she asked. "Well we have a university and a computer," I said, wishing that I had the time to tell her a lot more. We exchanged addresses. The sun that shone on my country and her home 10 months of the year drew us together in wintry New England.

From Brown we drove to the nearby town of North Kingston for a reception and the Town Meeting. The reception was in a large home, full of paintings and books which had been converted from an old barn. What impressed us even more than the paintings and the books was the calibre of the young people that our hosts had invited to meet us. Students at various top American colleges (it was spring vacation period), they represented a young American elite. Their curiosity about Israel knew no bounds. The women students were fascinated (as usual) with the idea that Israel girls actually went into the army. Did it in any way impair their femininity? Did they actually enjoy the experience?

Here too, they talked about the Peace Corps and when I described the activites of Nahal they expressed envy at the challenges offered to Israel's youth. The hunger for a "cause" was pathetically evident in these young Americans who seemingly "had everything."

And then we were off to the Town Meeting. A round of applause greeted us when we entered the room — so earnest and so enthusiastic that one of the Iron Curtain country correspondents said to me in an unguarded moment of sincere response: "They do care," and they did.

The people of North Kingston cared intensely about their meeting, their community and the fact that what happened in their town might interest citizens in Moscow, Prague, Paris and Tel Aviv.

The agenda was devoted to a discussion of the town budget for the new fiscal year. The participants sat on wooden benches with the exception of the town council who were on the stage with the moderator and the town manager — a paid professional whose job is not unlike that of a kibbutz secretary.

Indeed the entire meeting bore no small resemblance to a kibbutz general meeting. Discussions about whether road paving should take priority over fire hydrants were passionate, and no item was allowed to pass without careful scrutiny. And like a kibbutz, North Kingston had its types — the busybody who refused to allow the slightest measure to pass unchallenged, the stickler for parliamentary procedure and legality, those who believed in overbudgeting and those who believed in no-budgeting. But every participant was heard — and heard with tolerance.

When it was noted that a library budget had been cut some $200 there was unanimous protest and the cut was reinstated. When $18,000 was demanded so that the newly constructed ultra-modern campus type school could provide lockers for the student's books there was wild protest. "I walked to a hole-in-the-wall school two miles each day and never got round-shouldered. Those kids can learn to stand up straight without lockers!" an irate father and taxpayer complained. Applause rang out and the $18,000 was denied. Voting at a town meeting is done by the calling out of Ayes and Nays. A paper ballot is rarely resorted to. The town meeting is one of the simplest and most classic forms of democracy in action.

Much in Common

When we left Rhode Island we were given small flags of the state by Jeff Brown, Editor of the "Providence Journal" and one of our hosts. Rhode Island's state slogan is "Esperamus" — "Let us hope." I told Mr. Brown that Israel's national anthem "Hatikva" also meant hope. "And do Israel and Rhode Island have much more in common?" he asked. I didn't have to think long about my answer. "Very much," I said. "Come and see for yourself."

Tropical Disease Research

By HELGA DUDMAN

ON April 24 a group of some 50 doctors and their wives will arrive in Israel for a two-week postgraduate course in Tropical and Regional Diseases. This course is the result of interest in certain aspects of medical work in Israel expressed by members of the faculty of the Department of Continuing Education in Medicine of the University of California.

It is the first course to be organized by an academic medical institution overseas for the purpose of scientific and professional collaboration with medical organizations in this country.

Among the visitors are some of the leading medical figures in California, including the Dean of the Los Angeles Medical School.

Joint Effort

On the Israel side, organization and presentation will be a joint effort of the Medical School of the Hebrew University and Hadassah in Jerusalem, the Beilinson Hospital, and the Tel Hashomer Hospital. The course will take place at various centres throughout the country and will present problems of medicine and disease occuring in the Mediterranean region.

Lectures and clinical meetings will be presented by Israeli doctors in close collaboration with some of the guests; the latter will also lecture to large medical audiences in the three principle cities.

According to Dr. Leo Ziprkowski, Chairman of the Planning Committee, plans are already underway to expand this collaboration, if successful, to a permanent institute of postgraduate study in Israel. Such an institute would be host to groups of overseas physicians with an interest in mutual problems, and would be based on cooperation among all centres of medical research and education in Israel.

The full programme also has its lighter side and guests and their wives will have the opportunity for sightseeing throughout the country.

PEN FRIENDS

MR. HAROLD S. JOHNSON, 1629 South Fifteenth Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, U.S.A., would like to exchange U.S. and Canada stamps for stamps of Israel.

GERHARD BENEMAN, 17, of Hiddinkdyk, Garnerwold (Gold) Holland, would like to correspond with Israeli boys and girls of his age, in French, English or German, and, of course, Dutch.

WOLFGANG M. VOGELSAGESANG, Landwehrstr. 11, Munchen 15, Germany, a 38-year-old teacher of handicrafts in a home for young men, very much interested in Israel, would be very glad to exchange letters with an Israeli. He can also exchange stamps.

DONALD LINING, Route 4, Hillsboro, Ohio, U.S.A., wishes to correspond with a Tel Aviv girl aged 22 to 26, whose occupation is fashion modelling.

CAROL KINNEY, 23, of 4737 18th Avenue, Seattle 5, Washington, U.S.A., who has several Jewish friends in Seattle, wishes also to write to someone in Israel. She studied music and drama at the University of Washington for three years.

STEVEN PHILLIP LOGAN, 21, of 1787 Nelson Avenue, Bronx 53, N.Y., U.S.A., is a student at City College, New York, and is employed by the college advisory staff. He is very much interested in corresponding with a girl in Israel.

Mouthwatering Cook Books of 1961

By MOLLY BAR-DAVID

WITH meat available in such quantity and good quality, a welcome book is Doyne Nickerson's 365 Ways to Cook Hamburger (Doubleday, New York, $2.95). Since most children in Israel (and the world-over) would willingly live on hamburger, and since this is certainly the quickest meat to cook, this volume is a boon to every home. Moreover, the book contains recipes not only for the average family, but quantities for one to 100 people, so that it could serve the bachelor and also the kibbutz kitchen. Nonetheless, I was amazed to discover that such famous and wonderful hamburger dishes as the Greek Moussaka, the South African Bobotie or Danish Flydt Hvidkaal and even Java's Nasi Goreng were omitted!

The book lists dishes from sandwiches to barbecues, meat loaves, main dishes, meat balls, pies, pasties, casseroles, soups, sauces and specialties from Italy, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, Germany, France, Rumania, Persia, Russia, Hungary, Japan and China. There are meat balls in lemon sauce, in hot Creole sauce, creamed on toast, crusty meat loaves, succulent pasta combinations. There are also hamburger recipes for those on a diet.

• • •

SOME of the most delicate cooking comes from China, but the ingredients usually require a visit to the nearest Chinatown. Now a very good book entitled Chinese Cooking for American Kitchens by Calvin Lee (Putnam, $3.50) has been published. The book can be used in Israel, too, now that we can get Soy Sauce and Chow Mein noodles locally. The mysteries of Water Lily root, Bird's nest, Lotus seed, Dried lily flowers, snow peas, bean curd, hairy melon, bamboo shoots and bean sprouts are explained, but need not be used in most of the adapted dishes.

Calvin Lee is a third generation Chinese American, a lawyer graduated from Columbia and the owner of one of New York's oldest Chinese restaurants.

As Chinese cooking is the quickest, this is a book to cherish for use in my own kitchen. Whenever a dish calls for "monosodium glutamate" I add one of the local soup powders or cubes which are rich in this ingredient.

The Ladies' Home Journal Cook Book (Doubleday, $5.95) is a boon to every kitchen. Edited by Carol Truax, the book contains the best of almost a century of cooking advice for American women. Miss Truax is, of course, an excellent cook, but she is also the Director of Fine Arts at Colorado College, a writer and a traveller and thus eminently suitable to judge good cooking which today is indeed considered an art. Her father was a gourmet whom she describes as "a judge of good food, and a judge of the New York Supreme Court" and brought his daughter up to appreciate the best in American culinary tradition. For years she has been culling the best recipes from the Ladies' Home Journal, taken from the best chefs, the best home cooking. Now we have 2,500 recipes with colour plates that make your mouth water even before the cake is out of the oven. The book is a basic text and a treasure for every kitchen shelf.

TWILIGHT OF YOUTH

By YA'ACOV GALILI

A DIFFERENT type of parents' home has come into being in verdant Ef'al near Tel Aviv, where a group of city workers and intellectuals once strove for years—unsuccessfully — to perpetuate an urban commune and labour university. Taken over by the Histadrut and its Mishan social agency, these 1,800 dunams of trees and lawns now house 160 elderly people from all over the world.

In the composition of the group lies its unusual character. For while a number of the members are retired Histadrut men or parents of Histadrut members, a substantial number are veterans of the Farband and other Labour Zionist groups, mainly from the U.S. They include doctors, teachers, civic leaders, writers and other men of culture who have stamped Ef'al with an approach that has attached to it Israel contemporaries of the same calibre.

Dean of the colony is Dr. Pochovsky, 94, Tel Aviv's first surgeon. Dr. Fried, the writer and journalist who occasionally recalls memories of Jewish life in Russia over Kol Yisrael, is only 91. Younger still is Beri Minnenberg, 78, a former U.S. Congressman and leader of the Farband. A retired Miami Beach hotel owner, he feels Ef'al has every comfort of a Miami hotel, plus good fellowship and an intense cultural life.

Purim Ball

This cultural life manifests itself in study circles in the Bible, Mishna, literature, etc., a 3,000-volume library where half the residents are regular readers, and a whole range of activities such as the recent Purim costume ball for which the whole colony was at work. This is not to mention concerts, lectures, film shows and other activities to which the residents do not contribute of their own talents.

A large proportion of the cultural leaders are women; and it is interesting to note that these ladies, many of whom are veterans of the labour movement, do not neglect their good looks. A number of them attend beauty parlours, and many others have only now begun to wear lipstick and see to their facial care.

An atmosphere of brightness and relaxation reigns at Ef'al. One of the secrets of this enjoyment of life is the fact that everyone is busy, at intellectual pursuits, handicrafts, aid in maintaining the colony — all on a volunteer basis. And perhaps the best proof of the success of this formula has been the numerous romances that have developed among the residents, many of them ending in the most joyous occasion of them all — Ef'al weddings.

Ninety Minute Pregnancy Test

By A Special Correspondent

STOCKHOLM. — A WOMAN'S pregnancy can be determined in only 90 minutes with a new epochal making method developed by two Swedish gynaecologists, Professor Carl Axel Gemzell and Dr. Leif Wide of the Academic Hospital, Uppsala, according to Swedish press reports.

The method has been tested since the latter half of 1960 both at the Academic Hospital and the Karolinska Hospital in Stockholm. About 1,500 pregnancy determinations have been made and not a single test has so far proved misleading.

One important factor is that the new method can at once determine the quantity of pregnancy hormones in the woman's urine — a procedure which previously took weeks. If the quantity of hormones is too large or too small in relation to the time since conception it may be a sign of unhealth, a tumour or a possible miscarriage.

The procedure is simple and inexpensive. A urine sample from the woman is added to a preparation consisting of anti-bodies to her own hormones. The anti-bodies come from a rabbit and have been formed through an immunological process. After 90 minutes a glance at the test-tube gives the answer; if the woman is pregnant a circle forms at the bottom of the tube.

Whereas in previous methods for determining pregnancy one rabbit was needed for each test preparation, it is reported that one animal is sufficient for thousands of tests with the new method. The new preparation is soon to be produced by the pharmaceutical industry and will be available for all practising gynaecologists.

Dutch Scholars Studying Dead Sea 'Job' Scroll

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — THE Dead Sea Scroll recently acquired by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences from Jordan is "probably" an Aramaic Targum on the Book of Job, writes Professor J.P.M. Van der Ploeg, O.P., a Dutch expert on the Dead Sea Scrolls, in "Elsevier's Weekly" of April 8. Whether this is really part of what it is said to be (the manuscript is not complete) cannot be stated before the scroll has been read by an expert.

If it is indeed an Aramaic Targum of the Book of Job, it may be a later copy or recension of the Targum which according to the Talmud (Bavli Sabbath 115a; Jerushalmi 16), Rabban Gamliel I ordered to be buried under a building on the Temple Mount, and which itself has been lost. Whether the text is indeed important and whether it can reveal something of the views of the Qumran sect only further examination can show. The scroll is probably written in the Aramaic of the first century of our era.

The Scroll is one of the leather scrolls discovered by Beduin in Cave Eleven near Chirbet Qumran early in 1956 and sold by them, against a sum said to be fabulous, to the Rockefeller Museum. One of the other scrolls of Cave Eleven, containing Biblical Psalms, has been acquired by an American institution the name of which has not yet been disclosed.

May Not Leave Jordan

The scroll now acquired by the Netherlands Academy of Sciences — with the financial aid of the Government-financed Netherlands Organization for Pure Scientific Research (Z.W.O.), against a sum not revealed but said to be "very considerable" must not leave Jordan. It must be studied by Dutch scholars on the spot. After study and preparation for publication (for which Holland had to pay additional publication rights) — it must be given back to Jordan as a "gift" Jordan will then exhibit the scroll in the Rockefeller Museum with a label "donated by Holland".

According to Professor Van der Ploeg, the Scroll now acquired by Holland was bought, not from the Jordan Government, but from the Palestine Archaeological Museum which, he stresses, is "neither Arab nor Jewish", but an international institution with an international Board of Trustees, and which itself had to pay an enormous sum in order to acquire the documents of Cave Eleven from the Beduin. In order to recover its expenditure and be able to purchase further scrolls from the Beduin, the Palestine Archaeological Museum has offered these scrolls for 'sale'. That this is no real sale, as the scrolls thus sold cannot leave Jordan, is because of Jordan regulations. Prof. Van der Ploeg points out that similar prohibitions exist in many other countries.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
322, 254.4, 249, 230 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. **English:** 2.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock. 6.30 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcements. 11.01 Popular Concert: Hendel: Concerto for Oboe and Strings; M. Franck: Four Dances; Scarlatti-Tamasini: "Good Natured Women"; Bach: Gavotte and Musette. 12.0 Women's Programme. 12.30 Oriental Songs. 1.00 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.50 Opening. 5.05 Announcements. 5.08 Violin Pieces. 5.15 Children's Corner. 5.30 Weekly French Lesson. 5.45 "Music for Sunday" — a special programme for the Christian Communities: Josquin de Près: Motet; Palestrina: "Exultate"; Bach: Motet. 6.30 Youth Corner. 6.57 For the Agriculturist — Weekly report. 7.20 "Let's Sing a New Song." 7.40 Daily Hebrew. 7.45 Brahms: 16 Waltzes, op. 39; Borodin: Scherzo. 8.15 "Some of This & Some of That." 8.50 Bible Reading: T'hilim, chaps. 9 & 10. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra: Conductor: E. Hoffman, Soloist: C. Arrau (Piano): Beethoven: Concerto No. 1 for Piano and Orchestra, op. 13; Haydn: Symphony No. 99: Liszt: Concerto No. 2 for Piano & Orchestra. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
440, 392.7 & 427.5 M.

Commercial Programme: 3.59 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists, presented by Yehudah Lev. 5.00 News. 5.06 Tunes and melodies. 5.45 Requests for songs and dances. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 Requests (cont.) 6.15 "Light Orchestras." 6.40 Songs that are still popular. 6.56 "From the Newsroom." 6.57 The Stock Market. 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 New Records. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 "A Drop of Poison" — Sketch. 10.32 Quiet Tunes. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew Lesson. 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.30 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English. 9.30 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
Arabic Programme (including News): 6.28-7.15 a.m., 1.30-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.): Programme to the U.K. 10.15 News. 10.25 Heritage. 10.40 In the Jewish World. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 Heritage. 7.10 In the Jewish World. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 225 and 235 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.40 "Tune and Rhythm." 6.56 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Classical Request Programme. Works by Weber & Offenbach. 7.50 "Entry Ticket." 8.30 Army's Diary. 8.45 Nation's Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 Hit Parade. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (35.12, 31.35 & 19.51 M.)
7.15-7.45 News, Actualities.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION. — English Programme (434 & 405 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Emergency. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 B.B.C. Bandstand. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Teller of Tales. 2.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane." 6.45 The Lanfis Programme. 7.45 Strange Stories of the Sea. 10.00 Vanished Without Trace. 10.15 Stars of Songs. 10.30 Danger Point.

AT THE CINEMA

Good Entertainment

The League of Gentlemen (Tamar, Tel Aviv) is a British comedy-thriller which cleverly exploits an ingenious idea and keeps the spectator both amused and tense.

A retired colonel (Jack Hawkins) decides to use his military training for some benefit to himself. Under the name of "Cooperative Removals Ltd." he organizes a group of former military specialists, all of whom have been cashiered out of the Army. Their objective is the removal of some million pounds from a bank. The whole plan is carried out with perfect timing and military precision for, as one of the characters says: "England always supplies the right man for the job, even if it's the wrong job." What happens after the booty is theirs it would not be fair to say. The ending, in fact, is a bit of a let down but nonetheless for an hour and a half the spectator has had a very good run for his money.

With Jack Hawkins, Nigel Patrick, Roger Livesey, Richard Attenborough, Bryan Forbes, Terence Alexander and Norman Bird in the main roles one can expect some excellent acting and one is not disappointed. Good entertainment.

Light Comedy

The Great Impostor (Migdalor, Tel Aviv — fourth week), is a comedy based on the life story of Ferdinand Waldo Demara Jr. (Tony Curtis), a man who goes through one imposture after another in his desire to reach the top at once. We first see him as a schoolboy who enjoys boasting. Later he gives false credentials so as to become an officer in the Marines, then he fakes suicide and enters a monastery and after he gets put into goal he impersonates a famous penologist, then appears as a ship's surgeon and at long last impersonates the officer of the State Police in order to arrest himself. The whole thing is kept on a light plane and Tony Curtis makes a plausible and lovable impostor.

Well Acted Horror

Peeping Tom (Yaron, Tel Aviv) recounts how a psychopathic killer murders young women and takes photographs of their death agonies. It is a horrible theme which is not made any better by the fact that the film, produced and directed by Michael Powell, is brilliantly presented and very well acted. Mark (Carl Heinz Boehm), the main character, is a cameraman in a film studio who takes pictures of the nude to make a little extra money. His obsession is supposed to be due to the experiments in fear to which his psychiatrist father subjected him in childhood. Anyway, he is depicted as a rather sympathetic character. It seems a pity that such an excellent cast, which also includes Anna Massey, Moira Shearer and Maxine Audley, should have had to lend their talents to such a really disgusting picture. S. W.

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Eichmann—A Cruel Zero

Most Observers Struck by Commonplace Appearance of Prisoner in the Dock

By PETER J. KRAMER

WHEN Adolf Eichmann entered the packed courtroom of Jerusalem's Beit Ha'am for the first time on Tuesday, April 11, it meant the first view of the actual man Eichmann for all but a very few of the 756 onlookers present. As he appeared quietly and suddenly from a concealed door, "there was a gasp," said Harry Golden, noted author and journalist, and editor of the "Carolina Israelite." "A gasp not in horror, but because this was such a common ordinary man."

During the early days of the trial Eichmann was displayed to intent observers as in a store window; this impression of his apparent "ordinariness"—has been generally confirmed. However, no one is very satisfied with it as a final image. As interviews with 10 distinguished observers at the trial indicated, there is quite a latitude in what is meant by ordinary as it applies to a man charged with at least partial responsibility for crimes unparalleled in human history.

The 'Clerk' Image

The image of a clerk was used by three of those interviewed to express the commonplace quality in Eichmann. Brigadier-General Telford Taylor, U.S.A.R. (Ret.), attorney and chief prosecutor at the Nuremberg war crimes trials, observed, "During my four years at Nuremberg I saw some 200 Nazis. When Eichmann walked into the courtroom he looked like the 201st. It revealed to me again that a Nazi officer out of uniform is generally a drab-looking person. If anything, he looks like a middle-aged bank clerk. But finally the case is important: Eichmann is only a spark."

For Oxford professor Hugh Trevor-Roper, eminent British historian and author, "What is most striking about Eichmann is his utter meanness or paltriness. He is extremely ordinary except that his face is mean; then there is something empty in it. A small-town bank clerk, but mean and empty. Understandably sitting on display in a glass box, Eichmann cannot be expected to look his best. Still, his utter insignificance as a human being is striking." Somewhat like Mr. Taylor, he concluded, "Here, as at Nuremberg, one is struck by the utter worthlessness of the Nazis as human beings."

Assistant Commander S. Zohar, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department for Israel's Southern District, felt that primarily Eichmann, "looked obedient; like a man who follows orders. He has something in him still of the German officer. Also, with his glasses sitting on a Semitic nose he looks very Jewish. Finally he looks like a clerk: give him a pencil, a large pad and something to write and he will do it, very well. It is hard to imagine so much evil existing in a man. He does not look like a mass murderer. But criminality has no physical type; it is within. If one could measure the human soul, could get inside Eichmann's head, I believe that one would find that he has a small soul."

Semitic Traits

Eichmann's Semitic appearance, mentioned by Assistant Commander Zohar, was noticed by two other observers. Miron Sima, one of Israel's foremost painters, said, "This man Eichmann, he seems totally ordinary: even a little Jewish-looking; put a little hat upon his head and he could be the member of a kibbutz." But in a harsher tone he continued, "The murderer of 6,000,000 people one imagines to be a cruel zero. Thus I was prepared to see a nothing; I saw a nothing."

"New York Herald Tribune" correspondent Robert Bird put it this way, "Eichmann could walk along the streets of Jerusalem and not seem out of place." However, underneath a superficial ordinariness Bird saw something more: "Eichmann seemed to be trying hard to appear correct in the most rigorous German way. His face had a look of control, but also of slyness. He did seem petty—certainly not of the stature of a Goering, but there was that look of fox-like slyness."

In a variation upon the clerk theme, Robert St. John, the journalist and biographer, saw Eichmann's "ordinariness" as that of "a middle-aged book-keeper in a lumber yard in a small Austrian city." More than any of the others interviewed he seemed to feel a certain human identification with the accused. "He keeps working his lips in a certain way; seems to have trouble with his teeth, and so do I. His hair's thinning on top; so is mine. The only difference is that he's a heel-clicking Nazi officer and I'm not. A Nazi officer in uniform is a frightening thing. Out of uniform he can look as ordinary as Eichmann. But this Jekyll and Hyde sort of schizophrenia exists to a larger or smaller extent in all of us."

Lord Russell of Liverpool, attorney, distinguished historian, and author of works on Nazism, who is said to be writing a book on the trial, found Eichmann's "total ordinariness" "positively frightening." He saw the accused as "A little white-faced man who looked as though he were sitting outside in a waiting room applying for a job." But he too looked again and found that, "Upon closer inspection one saw that he had quite an unpleasant face, tight, thin-lipped."

'Mr. Everyman'

Another who found a certain terror in Eichmann's commonplace appearance was Selwyn D. Russlander of the "Dayton Daily News," correspondent for the Cox papers. "This is no massive Goering; no crippled, twisted Goebbels. Eichmann looks like Everyman (in the symbolic Kafka sense). That's the frightening thing. He seems honest, frank, respectable — your next-door neighbour. His appearance again disproves the old theory that there is a correspondence between criminality and appearance. There is no criminal stereotype."

The most colourful pictures of Eichmann were provided by Mr. Golden and Homer Bigart of the "New York Times." The former saw him as "a window cleaner, the guy who delivers your milk. In fact the old German who used to lead the male chorus in the German Social Hall on the New York East Side when I was a kid; a lovely guy, a guy I loved, loved to talk to. Looks just like him. Yet, for all that, this Eichmann is a stranger, a stranger to the human race. But this confirms the suspicion that I had before coming here that the accused will dwindle and dwindle; the story that will be told is the big thing. For the first time in 1,500 years, since the Emperor Theodosius said that Jews had to live in ghettoes, the Jews are going to try those who killed Jews."

Corpse-Like

Mr. Bigart, alone of all those interviewed, made no reference to Eichmann's "ordinariness." Instead, he noted that "He looked like a corpse; almost no sign of animation. Only once, during a conversation with his lawyer and fellow-countryman, Servatius, did his mask, which all of us are trying to pierce to reach and comprehend the man, soften. I understand that this was due to a letter from his wife. But apart from this, nothing, totally corpse-like. Of course when a man who has been caught and held in the grip of the law is exposed in a glass box in a court room, sinister qualities disappear. I suppose some people could look at the devil, if there is such a being, in court."

Obviously, as these interviews reveal, no one here is prepared to accept Eichmann as being the ordinary man he appears. There is the nagging suspicion of a Hyde lurking behind his Jekyll-like mask. As the trial deepens and the grim awesome story unfolds, Eichmann may fade more and more into the background, which is perhaps what he hopes. However, it should not be forgotten that a man is on trial as well as a system. The sources of Nazism may be understood. But Eichmann's personal motivations have yet to come to light. At the moment one can only watch, wonder, and speculate.

Heard Abroad

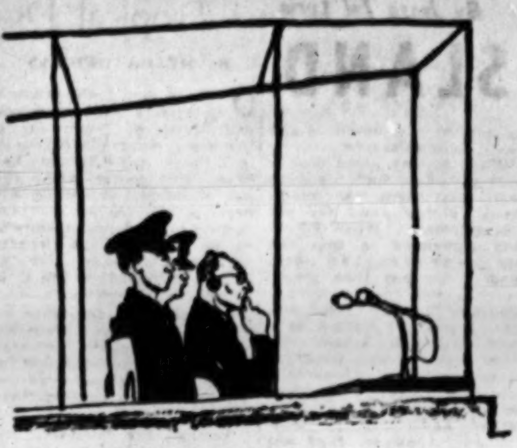
I am convinced that world politicians will never get themselves straight until they travel everywhere by sea. They would have time to think about things. — The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Snobbery and social prejudice are the curse of our educational system — Dr. Alan Bullock.

The cultivation of good behaviour at meal times is the mark of an educated gentleman — Mr. Owen Talog-Davies, addressing the National Union of Teachers.

Better be bloody, bold and resolute than timidly trying never to be unpopular — Mr. Graham Hutton, addressing the British Institute of Management.

Freedom for women is the kiss of death — Miss Margaret Leighton.



An impression of Eichmann by Abu, the well-known "Observer" cartoonist.

FRIDAY'S PRESS

Independence Parade

THE parade has taken place, writes **Davar** (Histadrut), but the Kingdom of Jordan has not been destroyed and even the U.N. Centre in New York has not collapsed. The whole rumpus in the Security Council was a storm in a tea-cup. The U.N. should understand that making a fuss over imaginary dangers will not conceal from the world its impotence to deal with the problems that really endanger peace.

Hatzofe (National Religious) observes that the joy attending Israel's Bar Mitzva celebrations was not unmixed with tragic memories conjured up by the Eichmann trial, as well as deep-seated misgivings about domestic affairs. Our plans for the future are bright and bold, but if they are to be implemented they must be based on a healthy socio-ethical foundation resting on the traditional Jewish values.

Hamodia (World Aguda) finds the UN Political Committee's recommendation on the Arab refugee problem a sort of reward to the Arab countries for doing their best to keep the problem alive. They, the U.N. and the U.S. know that the problem is political, not humanitarian, and that Washington could get the Arabs to submit to a move toward peace by refusing to go on providing funds for their maintenance.

Haboker (General Zionist) writes that the intensified Arab offensive has succeeded. It appears that the world now esteems us less — because of our own recent complications at home.

Examining the public reaction to the various affairs that have floated to the surface of late, Boas Evron writes in **Ha'aretz** (non-party) that we are no better or worse than others, but the practice of concealing running sores is bound to be dangerous.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that since the negotiations between the Histadrut and the Manufacturers Association have failed, the Labour Council and Workers Committees should be allowed to take action to protect the workers' interests.

THE JEWISH SCENE — By Geoffrey Wigoder

Jewish Values Re-Appraised

AT a time when the whole world is groping for permanent values within a tottering framework, it is inevitable that Jews should be searching their souls. Here in Israel we still suffer from a great deal of narcissistic introspection which keeps us so involved in our own little world that we do not sufficiently take into account the global revolution through which we are living. But Jews in other countries, more conscious of the challenge of the inroads of materialism, conformism and varying brands of totalitarianism, are faced every minute with the problem of their Jewishness which tends to become an archaic burden with no place to put it down. Their schizophrenic existence between two worlds often leads to perplexity and neurosis. Only in Israel can the Jew put this burden down, but the trouble here is that too many Israelis have dumped the bundle of Jewishness altogether; this results in the danger of creating merely a petty nationalism with their Jewish heritage. This opportunity epitomizes the dangerous corner which Jews in Israel are turning; while for Jews elsewhere there is a desperate need to bridge their Jewish world with their environment.

Reasons for Survival

In America, the bridge is less difficult to construct as the mass of non-Jews in America are making a similar adjustment between their religion and their environment — with parallel faith and hypocrisy. It is not surprising that the American Jewish Congress recently held a Conference on "Jewish Values — Their Meaning and Relevance in American Jewish Life" — "to explore the reasons for Jewish survival, analyze the uniqueness and meaning of the Jewish heritage and define the significance of the Jewish experience for ourselves and our children." The chairman explained: "We want to know what are the Jewish values that distinguish us from our neighbours and how do we implement these values." In other words, "We are Jews by descent; in the modern world it is hard to see the purpose of the whole thing but as we have no choice, let us at least justify ourselves in the eyes of our neighbours and to ourselves."

The three main speakers, all authorities, each gave his own analysis and reply and each fell into a pattern. First spoke Rabbi Charles E. Shulman, author of "What It Means to Be a Jew," a book that forms part of the vast literature that now appears regularly on this subject. He summarized Jewish values in familiar pulpit terms — God (with the corollary of the Brotherhood of Man), democracy (one dreads to contemplate the despair of the American Jews had they not been able to discern what they call a "democratic tradition" in Judaism), reverence for life, and peace.

Rabbi Shulman notes that the average American Jew mostly participates in community Jewish life through contributing funds, and these contributions stem more from generosity of heart than from cultivation of mind. He possesses little knowledge of past or contemporary Jewish history or of current Jewish problems. His synagogue affiliation is unrelated to his piety or knowledge of Jewish values. He generally brings to the synagogue little or nothing, except his material blessings. The rabbi's solution is a re-evaluation of Jewish institutions, more attention to the individual Jew and his needs, and the realization that the individuals do not exist for the sake of the organizations.

The second speaker was the intellectual — in this case C. Bezalel Sherman, author and sociologist. The Jewish people he said, must make adjustments without losing its own individuality and in no environment has it ever been so thoroughly integrated and therefore faced with so grave a danger of losing the unique features of its collective personality as in the U.S. Today there is less compulsion for a Jew to remain a Jew than in any period of the Diaspora. An affirmation of difference must flow from the accumulated collective experience of the group to which the individual belongs. This experience becomes a dynamic way of life when handed down from generation to generation not as a museum piece but as a living tradition. Mr. Sherman urged Americans not to be afraid of a certain separateness, which is not the product of isolation or rejection from without but is nurtured by a desire to retain group individuality. "Let us not panic when we hear the charge 'Ghetto'," he commented.

Begging the Question

But all this is begging the question. Faced with the specifics of Jewish values, Mr. Sherman replied "I have the feeling that they can be sensed rather than spelled out." When he tried to spell them out, he gave a familiar and well-worn catalogue "Torah, religious tenets, secular culture, Hebrew, Yiddish, Israel, the Diaspora — with communal responsibility, human dignity and social justice as the pillars on which all rests."

The third speaker was the Jewish woman, Mrs. Thelma Richman, President of the Women's Division of the World Jewish Congress. She understood that Diaspora Jews have to make an act of almost superhuman will to see distinctions where distinctions exist after several generations of commitment to the proposition that the world is not "Judaized." Her solution is in the family and the home — and it may be that the feminine intuition has got nearer to the heart of the problem and its solution than the rabbi and the intellectual. It is not only charity that starts at home — but also faith and hope.

The Jews of the United States differ from their neighbours in the melting-pot by struggling to retain their identity. As the chairman, Professor Liptzin, commented: "We alone came to America not to escape our past but to live our own tradition, undisturbed and unhindered." Perhaps the most encouraging thing about the conference was that it illustrated a conscious desire to determine Jewish values; in our day; the real danger comes when Jews stop searching.

The Other Side of the Coin

Berlin Fireman Who Saved Jews Now Visiting Israel

By PAUL KOHN

IT is sheer coincidence that Mr. and Mrs. Bruno Frederich of Berlin are visiting Israel just when the Eichmann trial is in progress. But they, and the circumstances of their visit here, symbolize perhaps the other side of the coin — the decency of some Germans during the Nazi period, and the lack of bitterness shown by Jews who suffered directly from German crimes.

Gabriel Rosen has no family. His parents and sister perished in concentration camps. Today he lives with his wife in the Shikun Hapoalim in Kiryat Amal. His 18-year-old daughter is studying agriculture at Mikve Yisrael. He is an accountant.

Some months ago Gabriel Rosen read in a German-language newspaper a report of a Berlin gathering marking the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto rising. Forty-five Germans were invited to mark their humanitarian behaviour towards Jews during the Hitler era.

One of those present at the gathering was Bruno Frederich, a Berlin fireman, and the name especially caught the eye of Mr. Rosen because he lived at 1 Pankstrasse — the street where he himself was brought up.

Blood Donor

Mr. Rosen learned that the Berlin fireman had volunteered his blood at the Jewish hospital of the district when it was no longer supplied from the blood bank. When the Nazis closed the hospital, Mr. Frederich slipped into the homes of Jewish doctors at night to roll up his sleeves. "I never objected to his going, but I heaved a great sigh of relief when he got back safely," Mrs. Frederich told us this week. He donated blood dozens of times. Throughout the war Mr. Frederich was a fireman in Berlin. The Frederichs were themselves bombed out.

The Kiryat Amal accountant, no rich man, decided to invite the fireman to Israel and Kiryat Amal. He wrote to Berlin Senator Yoachim Lipschitz offering to accommodate Mr. and Mrs. Frederich if someone could be found to finance the trip. The senator replied that the trip would be paid, and the couple arrived last week aboard the s.s. Phocee.

Awaiting them on the quay were the Rosen and Vardi families. The Vardis are neighbours of the Rosens (Mrs. Vardi is also originally from Berlin and Avraham Vardi hails from Bratislava) and offered to have the Frederichs for part of their three-week stay.

Next day they travelled to Nazareth, and later went sightseeing in Haifa, Acre and Beit Shearim. The Frederichs were guests of Kibbutz Sha'ar Ha'amakim at the "Omer" festivities and at Seder. They paid an unannounced visit to the Haifa Fire Brigade and were quickly made to feel at home, discovering that several of its members were formerly Berliners themselves.

Mr. Rosen had also written to the Prime Minister's Office about his guests, and received an express letter advising him that any tour they wished to take would be arranged for them free of charge. Patra offered the visitors complimentary tours.

Wherever Israelis, and especially former Berliners, heard the story of the modest, shy Frederichs they invited them over. They have been "booked" for a three-day stay with a Mt. Carmel family; and they will visit Jerusalem for three days as guests of the Finance Ministry.

Asked about impressions of their visit so far, the *brandmeister* and his well-rounded blonde wife said the kibbutz was something completely new and fascinating to them. Biblical Nazareth and oriental Acre were exceedingly interesting. But most of all they were overwhelmed at their down-to-earth but very warm welcome.

Impressed by Welcome

Returning for a minute to 25 years ago, Mr. Frederich related that he had no personal contact with Jews until he felt injustice being done them.

"Our son (now 21 years old, and also a fireman) learnt nothing in school about any of this. It has been policy until now to skip this part of history in Germany. However, we told him of everything, and he said he would have done the same as his father," Mrs. Frederich said.

"Many young Germans are only now becoming aware of the facts of the Nazi era. The trial of Eichmann will be an education to German youth. It is good that they should know the truth about what happened," the Berlin fireman added.

MUSICAL DIARY

Woman Conductor

The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Aviva Einhorn, conductor; Arieh Vardi, piano (Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Jerusalem, April 18). Rameau: Excerpts from "Castor and Pollux"; Schumann: Piano Concerto in A minor, op. 54; Dvorak: Symphony No. 5 in E minor, Op. 95 ("From the New World").

AVIVA Einhorn, our yearly guest from Paris, showed an improved conducting technique and more temperament than on previous occasions. The orchestra responded accordingly and gave good readings of Rameau's pleasant music. The Dvorak Symphony came out fairly well, though its interpretation was more proper than inspired. A certain lack of nervous tension made one miss the glorious intoxication with music which this score breathes in every bar, but the presentation was honest, giving proof of Aviva Einhorn's sound craftsmanship and her ability to lead the orchestra to clean performances.

Arieh Vardi, in his debut, played his solo part in the Schumann Concerto with earnest endeavour and promising qualities. He is still at the beginning of his career, but there is every reason to expect more of him as he develops.

Operatic Evening

The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Eytan Lustig, conductor; Renee Koren, soprano; Zlata Glueck, alto; Shmaya Ashkenazi, tenor; Ephraim Biran, baritone (YMCA Auditorium, Jerusalem, April 11). Mozart: Overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro" and two arias from "Don Giovanni"; Gluck: Aria from "Orfeo"; Haydn: Symphony No. 95 in C-minor; Verdi: Duet from "La Forza del Destino"; Puccini: Arias and Duet from "La Boheme"; Verdi: "O, Don Fatale" from "Don Carlos" and Duet from "La Traviata"; Nicolai: "The Merry Wives of Windsor", Overture.

THE repertoire of opera is so rich and so largely within the reach of the competence of our forces that more programmes of this kind would surely be welcomed, particularly in view of our public's active interest. The orchestra acquitted itself well of its task and gave appropriate support to the singers, the conductor gave proof of his long opera experience and steered everyone along successfully. Among the soloists Renee Koren, a recent arrival from Rumania, possesses a most pleasant soprano voice and a fine gift for the theatre, making her debut an unqualified success. Zlata Glueck, the alto, showed appreciable progress and encouraging voice material in her two arias (from "Orfeo" and "Don Carlos"). Shemaya Ashkenazi filled the tenor parts satisfactorily though without much musical interest, and the baritone, Ephraim Biran, contributed his well-developed voice and his slowly improving interpretative ability.

Fine Clarinetist

Seventh Concert arranged by the Jerusalem Chamber Music Society and the Jerusalem Musicians Association. Yona Ettlinger, clarinet; the Tel Aviv Quartet: Taub, Pianka, Benyamini, Wiesel (Wise Auditorium, Jerusalem, April 15). Pergolesi: Concerto for Clarinet and Strings; Beethoven: String Quartet in E-flat, Op. 127; Brahms: Quintet for Clarinet and Strings in B-minor, Op. 115.

YONA Ettlinger is one of those rare musicians who never fail to meet highest expectations. His performances always maintain the same high standard, but without ever becoming routine or perfunctory. His tone is beautifully controlled, and his phrasing breathes the full attention of a mature instrumentalist and expresses his musical stature. He inspired his colleagues to fine ensemble playing, and the Brahms Quintet, especially the wonderful second movement, succeeded extremely well.

The Tel Aviv Quartet gave a quite satisfying performance of Beethoven's Opus 127, whose complexity presents a challenge to any ensemble. If the leader could play with a more sonorous tone (or on a better violin) and develop more leadership, this ambitious and serious group should be able to meet higher demands and further improve their performance which already commands attention and holds promise for the future.

YOHANAN BOEHM

Newcomer Musicians

Haifa Labour Council Cultural Department. Boris Oreshkin, violin; Shmuel Grinberg, piano (Beitenu Hall, April 15). Beethoven: Sonata No. 5 Op. 24 ("Spring"); Bruch: Kol Nidre; Achron: Jewish Song; Paganini: Capriccio for Violin Solo; Grinberg: Variations on A Jewish Folk Song; Wieniawski: Legende, Op. 17; Mlinarski: Mazurka; Dvorak: Slavonic Dance; Mozart: Minuet; Grinberg: Valse Capriccioso.

MR. Oreskin, who made his debut on the Haifa stage, was the leader of Moscow's Philharmonic Orchestra and has studied with Stanislaw Barcewicz in Warsaw and Jacques Thibaud in Paris. He first performed in this country in 1946. Mr. S. Grinberg, a pupil of Leschetitsky and Sauer in Vienna, taught at conservatories in Vienna and Moscow and is now a private teacher in Tel Aviv.

Both participants have technique and routine but their performance suffered from inexact attack and misunderstood tempi. The choice of programme was, to say the least, of the utmost naivete, and the execution lacked the minimum degree of artistic culture that could be expected.

G.W.-B.

Readers' Letters

DOSH CARTOON

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Dr. Wagenaar's outburst against my cartoon was based on a complete misunderstanding. My intention was to contrast the enormous illegality of the Nazi practices with "the passionate desire for justice" (Pat O'Donovan), as reflected by the meticulous proceedings of the Trial.

As far as I know, this was grasped and appreciated by most of the readers.

Yours, etc.
"DOSH"

Tel Aviv, April 16.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am enclosing a cheque in the amount of $24.25 (5c was added for bank charges), for which please send me a daily airmail subscription of three months to the "Post."

Although I subscribe to the "Post Weekly", I am anxious to read your daily reports on the trial of Eichmann.

Jerusalem is the only place where the trial should be held. This is a bit of true justice, so rare these days.

Happy Birthday, dear Israel.
Yours, etc.
Mrs. ELEANOR B. REID
San Francisco, April 10.

"THE ILLEGALS"

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your issue of March 24 mentioned scenes taken without my permission from my film "The Illegals" for use in a film produced by William Van Leer.

"Here, incidentally," remarked your reporter, "current local politics rear their head: the shipboard scenes were originally shot for Meyer Levin, and some circles here dwell on the fact that he was given no credit."

What on earth has politics to do with it? The plain fact is that "The Illegals" was made by me.

Yours, etc.,
MEYER LEVIN

There was no intention to use the term "local politics" in any but its widest connotation and certainly no political inference was intended. — Ed. J.P.

ALL-FAITH SHRINE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I suggest that on the magnificent hill, a true "beauty spot," on the seashore of Jaffa—*(Mifras Shelomo)*—in the neighbourhood of the Christian Church and the Moslem Mosque already standing there, a synagogue for the Jewish faith should be built. I also suggest that near them Pavilions for Prayer should be erected for believers in Buddhism, Hinduism and the various dominant native faiths of Africa, as well as a Pavilion of All Faiths, similar to that which stood in Ein Karem — to enable all believers visiting or studying in Israel to pray according to their rituals.

Such an agglomeration of Pavilions of God on that wonderful spot would symbolize the attitude of peace and tolerance of the Israelis towards all faiths.

Yours, etc.
PINCHAS NASICH
Rishon Lezion, March 28.